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INTRODUCTION

TO

FRENCH PROSE,

(After Ollendorff's System,)

Consisting of One Hundred and Six Exercises, Fifty-six Notes, (*of the greatest use,*) and a Dictionary containing Fifteen Hundred Words—which are so often repeated in the Exercises (*which may be written, or done viva voce*), as to leave no doubt of the Student's success.

BY C. L. LASÉGUE.



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PREFACE.

THE Elementary Work, now offered to the Public, is founded upon Ollendorff's *New Method* of Teaching German. This Method was introduced to the British Public, in terms of high commendation, by Captain Basil Hall; and has been applied to the Greek and Latin Languages by the Rev. T. K. Arnold, whose Works have already been adopted by several of the Public Schools. It is, by the advice of the gentleman just named, that I have ventured to apply the Method to the French Language. Its essential principles are those of *imitation* and *very frequent repetition*.

A Phrase, on its first occurrence, is explained by a clear Example, and then brought before the pupil *again* and *again*, in succeeding Exercises, and, by this repetition, so firmly fixed in his memory, that it can

hardly be forgotten. The Author has already convinced himself that there is a power in this plan which no other possesses,—from having used these Exercises in manuscript for several months, he believes himself, therefore, to be justified, by his own experience, in assuring those Teachers who may adopt the Work, that they will find the progress of their pupils accelerated by the use of it, and their interest in the study increased—since, by this plan, they *write* and *speak* in the Language from the very first Lesson.

C. L. LASEGUE.

MANNER OF USING THIS WORK

1.—Let the Pupil learn that part of the Introduction to which the Exercises (commencing page 62) refer, and the Vocabulary, &c. at the head of them.

2.—The Exercise must then be written in French by the Pupil, and corrected by the master, who is to read it in English, in all the Moods and Tenses which the sense will admit of, taking care to introduce the Nouns, &c. which have been used in that and preceding Exercises, as often as possible—so that the Pupil may repeat, in French, what the master has said in English, without hesitation.—as, (for Example) in Exercise 4, the sentence—“ Have you the book ? ” may be varied in this manner—I have not the book. Have they not the book ? Shall I have the books, hats, works, &c. &c.

3.—The master should assure himself that the Pupil understands the Notes to which the Figures in each Exercise refer—taking care, in the variations of the sentences spoken of above, to apply those Notes most frequently, in which the Pupil has committed the most errors.

N.B. Words not found in the Vocabulary, at the head of any Exercise, have been used before, and are to be found in the Dictionary.

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THE SOUNDS OF THE FRENCH TONGUE OR A FRENCH SPELLING BOOK.

THE ALPHABET.

A pronounced	Ah	N pronounced	enne
B	bay	O	o
C	say	P	pay
D	day	†Q	—
E*	a	R	erre
F	eff	S	esse
G	jay	T	tay
H	ash	†U	—
I	e	V	vay
J	jee	X	eekse
K	kah	Y	e grec
L	elle	Z	zaid
M	emme		

† The sound must be heard from the lips of a native.

N.B. * There are three accents, viz., acute ('), grave (`), and circumflex (^), which serve to change the sounds of the vowels, particularly the e.

EXAMPLES.

e mute, as, in Grave, *grave* pronounced as the e in brave, love, &c.

é acute, as, in demandé, *asked* pronounced as in day.

è grave, as, in succès, *success* pronounced as in say (broad).

â ê î ô û circumflex, as, in flûte, flute, (long) but short in but, end, for which difference in sound, the master must be consulted.

The vowels with the circumflex accents are pronounced broader than without it.

EXERCISES ON THE SOUNDS.

Examples of the following sounds,

<i>(As in Bah,)</i>	<i>(be in babe)</i>	<i>(day)</i>	<i>say (broad) as a in mate</i>	<i>(e)</i>	o	
ba,	be,	dé,	sé,	bi,	bo,	beau.
da,	de,	bé,	dé,	di,	do,	dos.
fa,	fe,	fé,	fè,	fi,	fo,	faut.
la,	le,	lé,	lè,	li,	lo,	l'eau.
ma,	me,	mé,	mè,	mi,	mo,	meaux.
na,	ne,	né,	ne,	ni,	no,	nos.
pa,	pe,	pé,	pè,	pi,	po,	peau.
ra,	re,	ré,	rè,	ri,	ro,	ros.
sa,	se,	sé,	bè,	si,	so,	seau.
ta,	te,	té,	tè,	ti,	to,	to.
va,	ve,	vé,	vè,	vi,	vo,	veau.
za,	ze,	zé,	zè,	zi,	zo,	zo.

The Cedilla is placed under the ç, before a, o, u, to soften the sound of it, as—

ça,	œ,	cé,	ci,	ço,	çu,	pro., like s.
ca,	—	—	—	co,	cu,	pro., like k.
gea,	ge,	gé,	gi,	geo,	geu,	pro., like treasure.
ga,	—	—	—	go,	gu,	pro., like k. —
<hr/>						
mou, sounded as in			loo,		men,	
lou,			ditto,		nan,	
pou,			ditto,		tan,	as in Encore.
dou, &c.			ditto,		lem,	
pin, sounded as in the "an" in handkerchief,					rang, &c.,	
tin,			ditto,		mon,	
vin,			ditto,		ton,	no similar sound
min, &c.,			ditto,		sonn, &c.,	

Blou,	blu,	blin,	blon,
clou,	clu,	clin,	clon,
plou,	plus,	plin,	plon,
trou,	tru,	trin,	tron,
glou,	glu,	glin,	glon,

ai,	like	a,	} new orthography.
ais,		ditto,	
aient,		ditto,	

When used as terminations of verbs.	}	ois,	ditto,	} old orthography.
		oit,	ditto,	
		oient,	ditto,	

ba, be, bi, bé, bo, bu.

Concevablement.

Ordinairement.

The Consonants at the end of words are not sounded unless they come before another word which begins with a vowel, as—Je vous* avais aimé.

* The S, when pronounced on another word, is sounded like z, as—

{ Ils ont,	like	z.
{ Ils sont,	like	z.

INTRODUCTION.

THE ARTICLE always agrees in gender and number with the noun;—*see note 2.*

		Singular.			Plural.	
		<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>m. & f.</i>	<i>m.</i>	
Definitive {	N.	le,	la,	l'	N. les	the
	G.	du,	dela,	del'	G. des,	of, or from the
	D.	au,	à la,	à l'	D. aux,	to, or at the

Le bef. a noun mas. sing., beginning with a consonant or h aspirated

La fem.

L' mas. or fem., beginning with a vowel or h mute

Les mas. or fem. plural.

		<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	
Indefinite {	N.	un	une,	a or an
	G.	d'un,	d' une	of, or from a or an
	D.	à un,	à une,	to, or at a or an

		Singular.			Plural.	
		<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>m. & f.</i>	<i>m. & f.</i>	
Partitive, <i>see note 1.</i> {	du,	de la,	del'	des	some or any	

THE PLURAL of Nouns is formed by adding S to the Singular, as *livre*, a book, *livres*, books,—but

Nouns ending in S			sing.	plur.
....	X	} are the same in the plural as	mois,	mois
....	Z		voix,	voix
....	u take x,		nez,	nez
....	al	} change al, or ail,	} as bijoux,	bijoux
....	ail			into aux, as
				général,

EXCEPTIONS.

Clou	Licou	Verron	Portail	Bal	which take an S in the plural.
Filou	Sou	Eventail	Régail	Carnaval	
Fou	Frou	Gouvernail	Attorail	Détail	

ADJECTIVES agree with nouns in gender and number, and are placed after the noun, unless reference is made to note 10, which see.

The FEMININE of ADJECTIVES is thus formed:—

M.			F.		
ADJECTIVES					
Ending in E mute, as Grand, Great—by adding e mute, Grande					
Ending in E mute, as Agréable, agreeable, are the same, agréable					
..	F,	as vif, by changing f into ve, vive			
..	Eur, as flatteur,	flatterer,	} by changing eur & eux into euse	{	flatteuse
..	Eux, heureux,	happy			heureuse
..	il,	Gentil,	} by doubling the last consonant bef. E mute	{	gentille
..	el,	Cruel,			cruelle
..	eil,	pareil,			pareille
..	on,	bon,			bonne
..	t,	net,			nette
..	ien,	ancien,			ancienne
..	S,	gros	big		grosse
C, as blanc,		white	} by adding he	{	blanche
franc,		franc			franche
sec,		dry			seche
C, as Caduc,		decay	} by changing C into que	{	Caducque
Grec,		Greek			Grèque
Public,		publick			publique
Turc,		Turk			Turque

EXCEPTIONS.

m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.
Jaloux	Jalouse	Viel	} Vielle*	Indiscret	Indiscreète
Doux	Douce	Vieux		Prêt	Prête
Faux	Fausse	Complet	Complète	Secret	Secrèt
Roux	Rousse	Incomplet	Incomplète	Inquiet	Inquiète
Beau	} Belle*	Discret	Discrète	Fraître	Fraïtresse
Bel		Frais	Fraiche	Nouveau	} Nouvelle*
Bénin	Bénigne	Jumeau	Jumelle	Nouvel	
Favori	Favorite	Long	Longue	Nul	Nulle
Fou	} Folle*	Malin	Maligne	Meilleur	Meilleure
Fol		Mou	} Molle*	Majeur	Majeure
		Mol		Mineur	Mineure

* The adjectives bel, fol, mol, nouvel and viel are used before masculine nouns beginning with a vowel or h mute, the others before consonants.

The Plural of Adjectives is formed the same as in nouns, except these in *al*—which have no masculine plural, Fatal, Frugal, Paiscal, Pastoral, Naval, Trivial, Conjugal, Austral, Boréal, Final, &c.

Adjectives have three degrees of comparison—the Positive, Comparative, and Superlative—the Positive is the Adjective, as handsome.

The Comparative is formed by adding the adverbs plus, *morp--moins*, less--*aussi*, as—before the adjectives, as

beau	handsome	} The superlative is formed by adding <i>le, la, or les</i> to the comparative; or <i>très, very</i> , to the adjective, as <i>grand, great, le plus grand</i> the greatest, <i>très grand, very great</i>
plus beau	handsomer	
moins beau	less handsome	
aussi beau	as handsome	

EXCEPTIONS.

Adjectives.

<i>Pos.</i>		<i>Com.</i>		<i>Sup.</i>
Petit,	little	plus petit, or moindre	less	Le plus petit, or le moindre, the least
Mauvais,	bad	plus mauvais, or pire	worse	Le plus mauvais, or le pire, the worst
Bon,	good	meilleur	better	Le meilleur, the best

Adverbs.

<i>Pos.</i>		<i>Com.</i>		<i>Sup.</i>
Peu,	little	moins,	less	le moins, the least
Mal,	ill	pis,	worse	le pire, the worst
Bien,	well	mieux,	better	le mieux, the best

NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

One	Un. m. une. f.	Seventeen	Dix sept
Two	Deux	Eighteen	Dix huit
Three	Trois	Nineteen	Dix neuf
Four	Quatre	Twenty	Vingt
Five	Cinq	Twenty-one	Vingt et un *
Six	Six	Twenty-two	Vingt deux
Seven	Sept	Thirty	Trente
Eight	Huit	Forty	Quarante
Nine	Neuf	Fifty	Cinquante
Ten	Dix	Sixty	Soixante
Eleven	Onze	Seventy	Soixante dix
Twelve	Douze	Seventy-one	Soixante et onze *
Thirteen	Treize	Eighty	Quatre vingt
Fourteen	Quatorze	Ninety	Quatre vingt dix
Fifteen	Quinze	Ninety-one	Quatre vingt onze
Sixteen	Seize		

Hundred	Cent	* The Conjunction <i>et</i> is placed before the unit—except in Eighty, Ninety, and One Hundred.
Hundred and one	Cent un	
Thousand	Mille	

Only Vingt and Cent take S in the plural when preceded by another number which multiplies them, as quatre-vingts amis, Eighty Friends—but when followed by a number, or used for date of the year, they do not take S, as quatre-vingt six amis, L'an mil six cent-quatre-vingt—In the Year One Thousand Six Hundred and Eighty.

Mille, a thousand, never takes S in the plural—but when it means a mile it does, as huit mille, eight thousand.

Deux milles, two miles.

Mille is written with one L when mentioning the Christian era, as mil-huit-cent-quarante, 1840.

Ordinal numbers are premier, first, second, second—troisième, third, and all the others by adding ième to the cardinal; but if the cardinal end in a vowel, the vowel is changed into ième, as quatre, quatrième.

N.B. Cinq and neuf, make cinquième and neuvième, vingt et un, vingt et unième, (m.)—uneième, (f.)

Those which mark the parts of a whole, as la moitié, the half, le tiers, the third part; le quart, the quarter.

Lastly, those which serve to multiply or to increase, as le double, the double; le triple, the treble; le centuple, hundred-fold.

TABLE OF THE PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

1st. person, mas. and fem.

Singular.	Plural.
N. Je, moi,† I	Nous, us
G. De moi, of me	De nous, of us
D. A moi, moi, me, to me	A nous, nous, to us
A. Me, moi, me	Nous, us

2d. person, mas. and fem.

Singular.	Plural.
N. Tu, toi,† thou	Vous, you
G. De toi, of thee	De vous, of you
D. A toi, toi, te, to thee	A vous, vous, to you
A. Te, toi, thee	Vous, you

3rd person, mas.

Singular.	Plural.
N. Il, lui,† he, it	Ils, eux,† they
G. De lui, of him	D' eux, of them
D. A lui, lui, to him	A eux, leur, to them
A. Le, lui, him, it	Les, eux, them

3rd person, fem.

Singular.	Plural.
N. Elle, she, it	Elles, they
G. D' elle, of her	D' elles, of them
D. A elle, lui, to her	A elles, leur, to them
A. La, elle, her	Elles, les, them

† The difference between je, moi, Tu, toi, il, lui, ils, eux, } is that the first is used before all verbs and the second after the verb, to be expressed or understood,

as—je donne, I give; C'est moi, It is I, &c.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS USED INSTEAD OF NOUNS.

<i>Sing. mas.</i>	<i>Plur. mas.</i>	<i>Sing. fem.</i>	<i>Plur. fem.</i>	
Le mien	Les miens	La mienne	Les miennes	<i>mine</i>
Le tien	Les tiens	La tienne	Les tiennes	<i>thine</i>
Le sien	Les siens	La sienne	Les siennes	<i>his, its</i>
Le nôtre	Les nôtres	La nôtre	Les nôtres	<i>ours</i>
Le vôtre	Les vôtres	La vôtre	Les vôtres	<i>yours</i>
Le leur	Les leurs	La leur	Les leurs	<i>theirs</i>

Possessive adjective pronouns agree with the nouns before which they come; as, *Sa maison est dans votre rue*,—His house is in your street. *Son cheval fut le mien*,—His horse was mine.

Mon, ton, son, are also used in the *masculine* before nouns *feminine* beginning with a vowel or *h* mute; as,

Son âme—His soul, &c.; not *Sa âme*.

<i>Mas. sing.</i>	<i>Fem. Sing.</i>	<i>Plu. m. & f.</i>	
Mon	Ma	Mes	<i>my</i>
Ton	Ta	Tes	<i>thy</i>
Son	Sa	Ses	<i>his, her, its</i>
Notre	Notre	Nos	<i>our</i>
Votre	Votre	Vos	<i>your</i>
Leur	Leur	Leurs	<i>their</i>

RELATIVE PRONOUNS

are five in number—

Qui—who, which, or that.

Que—whom, which, or that.

Dont—whose, from and of whom, from and of which.

Quoi—what, which.

Le quel—which.

Qui, que, and dont, are masculine and feminine in both numbers.

Quoi supplies sometimes the place of le quel, la quelle, les quel, les quelles, preceded by a preposition.—See Note 18.

Le quel makes—

<i>Mas. Sing.</i>	<i>Fem. Sing.</i>	<i>Mas. plu.</i>	<i>Fem. plu.</i>
Le quel	La quelle	Les quels	Les quelles
Du quel	De la quelle	Des quels	Des quelles
Au quel	A la quelle	Aux quels	Aux quelles

Le quel always agrees in gender and number with the preceding noun.

Besides these relative pronouns, there are four others, which are called supplying ones; viz.—le, la, les, en, y, and où.

Le, &c. are relative pronouns when before a verb,—

En, means, of him, of her, of it, of them, with & by him, &c.

Y, means, to him, to her, to it, to them.

Où, signifies of which.

See note 28.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
<i>mas.</i>	<i>fem.</i>		<i>mas.</i>	<i>fem.</i>	
ce, cet*	cette	this or that	ces	ces	these or those
celui,	celle	this or that	ceux	celles	these or those
celui-ci†	celle-ci	this	ceux-ci	celles-ci	these
celui-là	celle-là	that	celles-là	celles-là	those
cecil	this			
cela	that			

* Ce is used before a consonant or *h* aspirated; . cet before a vowel or *h* mute.

† Ceci is used for a thing not mentioned before; celui-ci, &c. when the thing has been expressed. See Notes 34 and 35.

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

Qui ? who !

Quel ? Quelle ? and Lequel ? which ?

Que ? and Quoi ? what ?

The relative Qui makes Que in the accusative ; the interrogative Qui is the same in the nominative and accusative.

INDEFINITE OR INDETERMINATE PRONOUNS.

There are four kinds, viz.—

1st. Those which are never *annexed to a noun* ; as, on*, quelqu'un, quelqu'une, chacun, chacune, autrui, personne, rien.

2ndly. Those which are always *joined to a noun* ; as, quelque, certain, &c.

3rdly. Those which are employed either with a noun or not ; as, nul, nulle, aucun, aucune, l'un, l'une, l'autre, plusieurs, &c.

4thly. Those which are always followed by que ; as, qui-que, quoi-que.

* On is used for they, people, we, men ; and governs the verb in the *third person singular*.

EXAMPLES.

Qui que vous soyez..... Whoever you be.

On (they, the people, &c.) They say..... On dit.

Quelqu'un (m.)... Somebody } Somebody calls you,
Quelqu'une (f.)... Somebody } Quelqu'un vous appelle.

Chacun (m.) } Each, &c. { Each to his lesson.
Chacune (f.) } Chacun à sa leçon.

Autrui } others { Think of others.
D'autres } Pensez à autrui.

Personne } Nobody. { There is nobody there.
Pas un } Il n'y a personne là.
Pas une }
Nul } No one. { No one knows it.
Nulle } Pas un ne le sait.

Aucun (m.) } any.
 Aucune (f.) } none.
 Point } not any.

Rien, nothing { I will give you nothing.
 Je ne vous donnerai rien.

Tous le monde { Every one, or all the world.
 Every one says it Tous le monde le dit.

Quelques-uns (plu. m.) } any or { Some will be there.
 Quelques-unes (plu. f.) } some { Quelques-uns y seront.

Plusieurs, several, many { Many houses were burned.
 Plusieurs maisons furent brûlées.

Tout (m.) } all,
 Toute (f.) } whole, { All is abridged.
 Tous (m. p.) } & { Tout est abrégé.
 Toutes (f. p.) } everything

L' un, l' autre, les uns, autres. } each, other.
 L' une, l' autre, les unes, les autres. } one, another.
 both, either.

Ni l' un ni l' autre
 Ni l' une ni l' autre
 Ni les uns ni les autres
 Ni les unes ni les autres } neither.*

* When neither comes before the verb in French the verb must be singular, when it comes after, it must be plural.

But l' un et l' autre, both, will always have a plural verb.

Quiconque } anybody.
 Quique ce soit } whoever.
 whosoever.

Quelconque } whatever.
 Quoi que ce soit } whatsoever.
 Quelque ce soit

VERBS.

Etre, to be, Substantive verb, expressing affirmation.

Donner, to give. Active verb.

Etre aimé. To be loved, passive verb.

Dormir, to sleep. Neuter verb.

Se lever, to rise. Reflective verb.

Il pleut (from pleuvoir) it rains. Impersonal verb.

AUXILIARY VERBS.

Avoir, to have { used for the compound tenses of active verbs and sometimes for neuter verbs.

Etre, to be { used in forming the compound tenses of reflexive and passive verbs.

TENSES.

There are five primitive tenses, viz.—the present of the infinitive, the participle present, the participle past, the present and perfect of the indicative.

The Derivative tenses are formed from the primitive as follows, viz.—

Part. pres. Donnant, from which are formed the Imperfect of the indicative and the present of the Subjunctive—as

Donnant (prim.) Je donnais, &c. (Imperfect, indic.)
 Que je donne, &c. (pres. subj.)

Infinitive, Donner forms the future je donnerai, &c.
 the condit. je donnerais, &c.

Perfect, indic Je Donnai } forms the imperf. subj.
 Tu donnas } Que je donnasse.

Perf. 2nd Con. Je finis....Que je finisse.

For the remaining terminations, see Table of Verbs.

OF VERBS.

AVOIR, *to have.*

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. Avoir, *to have.*

Compound of Present. Avoir eu, *to have had.*

Participle Present. Ayant, *having.*

Compound of Participle Present. Ayant eu, *having had.*

Participle Past. Eu, *had.*

Participle Future. Devant avoir, *about to have.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

SING.	J'ai,	<i>I have</i>
	tu as,	<i>thou hast</i>
	il ou elle a,	<i>he or she has</i>
PLU.	Nous avons,	<i>we have</i>
	vous avez,	<i>you have</i>
	ils ou elles ont,	<i>they have</i>

Compound of Present.

SING.	J'ai	} eu,	<i>I have</i>	} had
	tu as		<i>thou hast</i>	
	il a		<i>he has</i>	
PLU.	Nous avons	} eu,	<i>we have</i>	} had
	vous avez		<i>you have</i>	
	ils ont		<i>they have</i>	

Imperfect.

SING.	J'avais,	<i>I had</i>
	tu avais,	<i>thou hadst</i>
	il avait,	<i>he had</i>
PLU.	Nous avions,	<i>we had</i>
	vous aviez,	<i>you had</i>
	ils avaient,	<i>they had</i>

Compound of Imperfect.

SING.	J'avais tu avais il avait	} eu,	<i>I had thou hadst we had</i>	} had
PLU.	Nous avoins vous aviez ils avaient	} eu,	<i>we had you had they had</i>	} had

Perfect or Preterit.

SING.	J'eus, tu eus, il eut,	<i>I had thou hadst he had</i>
PLU.	Nous eûmes, vous eûtes, ils eurent,	<i>we had you had they had</i>

Compound of Perfect.

SING.	<i>quand, lorsque</i> J'eus tu eus il eut	} eu,	<i>when I had thou hadst he had</i>	} had
PLU.	Nous eûmes vous eûtes ils eurent	} eu,	<i>we had you had they had</i>	} had

Future Simple.

SING.	J'aurai, tu auras, il aura,	<i>I shall have thou wilt have he will have</i>
PLU.	Nous aurons, vous aurez, ils auront,	<i>we shall have you will have they will have</i>

Compound of Future.

SING.	<i>quand, lorsque</i> J'aurai tu auras il aura	} eu,	<i>when I shall have thou wilt have he will have</i>	} had
PLU.	Nous aurons vous aurez ils auront	} eu,	<i>we shall have you will have they will have</i>	} had

Conditional Present.

SING.	J'aurais, tu aurais, il aurait,	<i>I should have thou wouldst have he would have</i>
PLU.	Nous aurions vous auriez, ils auraient,	<i>we should have you would have they would have</i>

Compound of Conditional.

SING.	J'aurais tu aurais il aurait	} eu,	<i>I should have thou wouldst have he would have</i>	} had
PLU.	Nous aurions vous auriez ils auraient	} eu,	<i>we should have you would have they would have</i>	} had

You can also say : J'eusse eu, tu eusses eu, il eût eu ;
nous eussions eu, vous eussiez eu, ils eussent eu.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

SING.	Aie, qu'il ait, qu'elle ait,	<i>have (thou) let him have let her have</i>
PLU.	Ayons, ayez, qu'ils ou qu'elles aient,	<i>let us have have (you) let them have</i>

Present.

SING.	<i>Il faut</i> Que J'aie, que tu aies, qu'il ait,	<i>that I may have thou may'st have he may have</i>
PLU.	Que nous ayons, que vous ayez, qu'ils aient,	<i>we may have you may have they may have</i>

Compound of Present.

SING.	<i>Il faut</i> Que J'aie que tu aies qu' il ait	} eu,	<i>that I may have thou mayest have he may have</i>	} had
PLU.	Que nous ayons que vous ayez qu' ils aient	} eu,	<i>we may have you may have they may have</i>	} had

Imperfect.

SING.	<i>Il fallait</i> Que J'eusse, que tu eusses, qu' il eût,	<i>that I might have thou mightest have he might have</i>
PLU.	Que nous eussions, que vous eussiez, qu' ils eussent,	<i>we might have you might have they might have</i>

Compound of Imperfect.

SING.	<i>Il aurait fallu</i> Que J'eusse que tu eusses qu' il eût	} eu,	<i>that I might have thou mightest have he might have</i>	} had
PLU.	Que nous eussions que vous eussiez qu' ils eussent	} eu,	<i>we might have you might have they might have</i>	} had

The Verb *avoir* is conjugated negatively as follows :

Present.

Je n'ai pas,	<i>I have not</i>
tu n'as pas,	<i>thou hast not</i>
il n'a pas,	<i>he has not</i>
nous n'avons pas, &c.	<i>we have not, &c.</i>

See page 16.

The learner will proceed and conjugate interrogatively.

ai-je ?	<i>have I ?</i>
as-tu ?	<i>hast thou ?</i>
a-t-il ?	<i>has he ?</i>
avons-nous ?	<i>have we, &c.</i>

ETRE, *to be.*

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. Etre, *to be, or be.*

Compound of Present. Avoir été, *to have been.*

Participle Present. Etant, *being.*

Comp. of Participle present. Ayant été, *having been.*

Participle Past. Été, *been.*

Participle future. Devant être, *about to be.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

SING.	Je suis,	<i>I am</i>
	tu es,	<i>thou art</i>
	il ou elle est,	<i>he or she is</i>
PLU.	Nous sommes,	<i>we are</i>
	vous êtes,	<i>you are</i>
	ils ou elles sont,	<i>they are</i>

Compound of Present.

SING.	J'ai tu as il a	}	été	I have thou hast he has	}	been
PLU.	Nous avons vous avez ils ont	}	été	we have you have they have	}	been

Imperfect.

SING.	J'étais, tu étais, il était,		I was thou wast he was
PLU.	Nous étions, vous étiez, ils étaient,		we were you were they were

Compound of Imperfect.

SING.	J'avais tu avais il avait	}	été,	I had thou hadst he had	}	been
PLU.	Nous avions vous aviez ils avaient	}	été,	we had you had they had	}	been

Preterite or Perfect.

SING.	Je fus, tu fus, il fut,		I was thou wast he was
PLU.	Nous fûmes, vous fûtes. ils furent		we were you were they were

Compound of Perfect.

SING.	quand, lorsque J'eus, tu eus, il eut	}	été,	when I had thou hadst he had	}	been
PLU.	Nous eûmes vous eûtes ils eurent	}	été,	we had you had they had	}	been

Future Simple.

SING.	Je serai, tu seras, il sera		I shall or will be thou wilt be he will be
PLU.	Nous serons, vous serez, ils seront,		we shall be you shall be they shall be

Compound of Future.

<i>quand, lorsque</i>						
SING.	J'aurai tu auras il aura	}	été	<i>when shall I have thou wilt have he will have</i>	}	<i>been</i>
PLU.	Nous aurons vous aurez ils auront	}	été,	<i>we shall have you will have they will have</i>	}	<i>been</i>

Conditional Present,

SING.	Je serais, tu serais, il serait,	<i>I should be thou shouldst be he would be</i>
PLU.	Nous serions, vous seriez, ils seraient,	<i>we should be you would be they would be</i>

Compound of Conditional.

SING.	J'aurais tu aurais il aurait	}	été,	<i>I should have thou shouldst have he would have</i>	}	<i>been</i>
PLU.	Nous aurions vous auriez ils auraient	}	été,	<i>we should have you would have they would have</i>	}	<i>been</i>

You can also say, J'eusse été, tu eusses été, il eût été; nous eussions été, vous eussiez été, ils eussent été.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

SING.	Sois, qu'il soit, qu'elle soit,	<i>be, (thou) let him be let her be</i>
PLU.	Soyons, Soyez, qu'ils, ou qu'elles soient,	<i>let us be be (you) let them be.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

<i>Il faut</i>		
SING.	Que Je sois, que tu sois, qu' il soit,	<i>that I may be thou mayest be he may be</i>
PLU.	Que nous soyons, que vous soyez. qu' ils soient,	<i>we may be you may be they may be</i>

Compound of Present.

SING.	<i>Il a fallu</i>	} été	<i>that I may have thou mayest have he may have</i>	} been
	Que J'aie que tu aies qu' il ait			
PLU.	Que nous ayons	} été	<i>we may have you may have they may have</i>	} been
	que vous ayez qu' ils aient			

Imperfect.

SING.	<i>Il fallait</i>		<i>that I might be thou mightest be he might be</i>	
	Que Je fusse, que tu fusses, qu' il fût,			
PLU.	Que nous fussions,		<i>we might be you might be they might be</i>	
	que vous fussiez, qu' ils fussent,			

Compound of Imperfect.

SING.	<i>Il aurait fallu</i>	} été	<i>that I might have thou mightest have he might have</i>	} been
	Que J'eusse que tu eusses qu' il eût			
PLU.	Que nous eussions	} été	<i>we might have you might have they might have</i>	} been
	que vous eussiez qu' ils eussent			

A negation is expressed in French by two particles having a negative signification :

Ne.....	pas, not
ne.....	point, not at all
ne.....	plus, no more
ne.....	jamais, never
ne.....	rien, nothing
ne.....	guère, but little
ne.....	goutte, but little
ne.....	nullement, by no means
ne.....	que but (only)

Ne is put after the first pronoun ; as,

Je ne viendrai pas, I shall not come

Elle ne vous aime pas, she does not like you.

Pas, point, &c., are placed last in simple tenses, and before the participle in the compound ; therefore the verb *Etre* will be conjugated negatively, as follows :

Present,

Je ne suis pas,	<i>I am not</i>
tu n'es pas,	<i>thou art not</i>
il n'est pas,	<i>he is not</i>
nous ne sommes pas, &c.	<i>we are not, &c.</i>

The learner will proceed, and conjugate interrogatively.

suis-je ?	<i>am I ?</i>
es-tu ?	<i>art thou ?</i>
est-il ?	<i>is he ?</i>
sommes nous ?	<i>are we, &c.</i>

ACTIVE VERBS.

An *Active Verb* expresses an action done by the subject, and after which we can put *quelqu'un*, &c.

The infinitive of the first ends in *ER*, as *donner*

The infinitive of the second ends in *IR*, as *finir*

The infinitive of the third ends in *OIR*, as *recevoir*

The infinitive of the fourth ends in *RE*, as *rendre*

FIRST CONJUGATION OF VERBS.

IN *ER*.

This is the most copious of the French Conjugations, including the greatest part of the Verbs.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. Donner (*often preceded by à or de*) *to give.*

Compound of Present. Avoir donné, *to have given.*

Participle Present. Donnant, en donnant, *giving.*

Comp. of Part. Present. Ayant donné, *having given.*

Participle Past. Donné, *given.*

Participle Future. Devant donner, *about to give.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

SING.	Je donne, tu donnes, il donne,	<i>I give* thou givest he gives</i>
PLU.	Nous donnons, vous donnez, ils donnent,	<i>we give you give they give</i>

Compound of Present.

SING.	J'ai tu as il a	} donné	<i>I have thou hast he has</i>	} given
PLU.	Nous avons vous avez ils ont	} donné	<i>we have you have they have</i>	} given

Imperfect.

SING.	Je donnais, tu donnais, il donnait,	<i>I did give† thou didst give he did give †</i>
PLU.	Nous donnions, vous donniez, ils donnaient,	<i>we did give you did give they did give</i>

Compound of Imperfect.

SING.	J'avais tu avais il avait	} donné	<i>I had thou hadst he had</i>	} given
PLU.	Nous avions vous aviez, ils avaient	} donné	<i>we had you had they had</i>	} given

Perfect or Preterit.

SING.	Je donnai, tu donnas, il donna,	<i>I gave thou gavest he gave</i>
PLU.	Nous donnâmes, vous donnâtes, ils donnèrent,	<i>we gave you gave they gave</i>

* *Am giving, or do give.*† *Or was giving.*

Compound of Perfect.

SING.	<i>quand, lorsque</i> J'eus	} donné	<i>when I had thou hadst he had</i>	} given
	tu eus			
	il eut			
PLU.	Nous eumes	} donné	<i>we had you had they had</i>	} given
	vous eûtes			
	ils eurent			

Future Simple.

SING.	Je donnerai,	<i>I shall or will give thou wilt give he will give</i>
	tu donneras,	
	il donnera	
PLU.	Nous donnerons,	<i>we shall or will give you will give they will give</i>
	vous donnerez,	
	ils donneront,	

Compound of Future:

SING.	<i>quand, lorsque</i> J'aurai	} donné	<i>when I shall have thou wilt have he will have</i>	} given
	tu auras			
	il aura			
PLU.	Nous aurons	} donné	<i>we shall have you will have they will have</i>	} given
	vous aurez			
	ils auront			

Conditional Present.

SING.	Je donnerais,	<i>I should give thou wouldst give he would give</i>
	tu donnerais,	
	il donnerait,	
PLU.	Nous donnerions,	<i>we should give you would give they would give</i>
	vous donneriez,	
	ils donneraient,	

Compound of Conditional.

SING.	J'aurais	} donné	<i>I should have thou shouldst have he should have</i>	} given
	tu aurais			
	il aurait			
PLU.	Nous aurions	} donné	<i>we should have you should have they should have</i>	} given
	vous auriez			
	ils auraient			

You can also say ; J'eusse donné, tu eusses donné, il eût donné, &c.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

SING.	Donne*,	give (thou)
	qu'il donne,	let him give
	qu'elle donne,	let her give
PLU.	Donnons,	let us give
	donnez,	give (you)
	qu'ils ou qu'elles donnent	let them give

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

	<i>Il faut,</i>	
SING.	Que je donne,	that I may give
	que tu donnes,	thou mayest give
	qu' il donne,	he may give
PLU.	Que nous donnions,	we may give
	que vous donniez,	you may give
	qu' ils donnent,	they may give

Compound of Present.

<i>Il aurait fallu,</i>					
SING.	Que j'aie que tu aies qu' il ait	} donné	<i>that I may have thou mayest have he may have</i>	} given	
PLU.	Que nous ayons que vous ayez qu' ils aient		<i>we may have you may have they may have</i>		} given

Imperfect.

	<i>Il fallait,</i>	
SING.	Que je donnasse,	that I might give
	que tu donnasses,	thou mightest give
	qu' il donnât	he might give
PLU.	Que nous donnassions,	we might give
	que vous donnassiez,	you might give
	qu' ils donnassent,	they might give

Compound of Imperfect.

SING.	Que j'eusse	} donné	that I might have	} given
	que tu eusses		thou mightest have	
	qu' il eût		he might have	
PLU.	Que nous eussions	} donné	we might have	} given
	que vous eussiez		you might have	
	qu' ils eussent		they might have	

* The second person singular, when followed by *en y*, takes *s* in the imperative mood: as *donnes-en, penses-y, transportes-y, vas-y.*

The following Verbs are to be conjugated affirmatively and negatively :—

See page 16.

demander, to ask
chercher, to seek
diner, to dine
fermer, to shut
aimer, to love
appeler‡, to call
payer§, to pay
penser, to think
prêter, to lend
montrer, to show
cacher, to hide
écouter, to listen
jeter‡, to throw.

couper, to cut
garder, to keep
préparer, to prepare
prier, to pray
parler, to speak
changer*, to change
manger, to eat
partager, to divide
loger, to lodge
avancer†, to advance
commencer, to begin
forcer, to force

* Between *ga* or *go*, an *e* must be inserted when *g* is followed by either of those two vowels; as, *nous changeons, il changea, changeant*. This occurs in the verbs, *abrégér, arranger, bouger, corriger, changer, déranger, diriger, encourager, egager, gagner, juger, loger, manger, ménager, nager, partager, ravager, ronger, songer, venger*.

† In the Verbs *amorcer, annoncer, avancer, bercer, commencer, délacer, dépecer, déplacer, devencer, effacer, enfoncer, enoncer, forcer, percer, pincer, placer, rincer, sucer*, the *c* takes a cedilla *ç* before *a* and *o* to retain the sound of *s*, as *nous avançons, vous plaçâtes, elle berçait*.

‡ Verbs in *er* which have the final syllable of the infinitive preceded by *e* mute, as in *lever, mener*, change the first *e* mute into *è* open, when the second consonant is preceded by *e* mute, as in *lever, je lève; semer, je sème; je lèverai, je sèmerais*; thus are conjugated *depecer, enlever, promener, ramener, &c.*

§ Verbs in *yer*, change the *y* into *i* before *e* mute; as in *payer, je paie, &c.*

SECOND CONJUGATION OF VERBS.

IN *IR*.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

- Present. Finir, *often preceded by a or de, to finish.*
 Compound of Present. Avoir fini, *to have finished.*
 Partic. Pres. Finissant, en finissant, *finishing.*
 Comp. of Participle Present. Ayant fini, *having finished.*
 Participle Past. Fini, *finished.*
 Participle Future. Devant finir, *about to finish.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

SING.	Je finis,	<i>I finish</i>
	tu finis,	<i>thou finishest</i>
	il finit,	<i>he finishes</i>
PLU.	Nous finissons,	<i>we finish</i>
	vous finissez,	<i>you finish</i>
	ils finissent,	<i>they finish</i>

Compound of Present.

SING.	J'ai	} fini,	<i>I have</i>	} finished
	tu as		<i>thou hast</i>	
	il a		<i>he has</i>	
PLU.	Nous avons	} fini,	<i>we have</i>	} finished
	vous avez		<i>you have</i>	
	ils ont		<i>they have</i>	

Imperfect.

SING.	Je finissais	<i>I did finish</i>
	tu finissais	<i>thou didst finish</i>
	il finissait	<i>he did finish</i>
PLU.	Nous finissions	<i>we did finish</i>
	vous finissiez	<i>you did finish</i>
	ils finissaient	<i>they did finish</i>

Compound of Imperfect.

SING.	J' avais	} fini,	<i>I had</i>	} finished
	tu avais		<i>thou hadst</i>	
	il avait		<i>he had</i>	
PLU.	Nous avions	} fini,	<i>we had</i>	} finished
	vous aviez		<i>you had</i>	
	ils avaient		<i>they had</i>	

Preterite or Perfect.

SING.	Je finis, tu finis, il finit,	<i>I finished thou finishedst he finished</i>
PLU.	Nous finîmes, vous finîtes, ils finirent,	<i>we finished you finished they finished</i>

Compound of Perfect.

SING.	<i>quand, lorsque</i> J'eus, tu eus, } il eut, } fini,	<i>when I had thou hadst he had</i>	<i>} finished</i>
PLU.	Nous eûmes vous eûtes } ils eurent } fini,	<i>we had you had they had</i>	<i>} finished</i>

Future.

SING.	Je finirai, tu finiras, il finira,	<i>I shall or will finish thou shalt finish he shall finish</i>
PLU.	Nous finirons, vous finirez, ils finiront,	<i>we shall finish you shall finish they shall finish</i>

Compound of Future.

SING.	<i>quand, lorsque</i> J'aurai tu auras } il aura } fini,	<i>when I shall have thou shalt have he shall have</i>	<i>} finished</i>
PLU.	Nous aurons vous aurez } ils auront } fini,	<i>we shall have you shall have they shall have</i>	<i>} finished</i>

Conditional Present.

SING.	Je finirais, tu finirais, il finirait,	<i>I should finish thou shouldst finish he should finish</i>
PLU.	Nous finirions, vous finiriez, ils finiraient,	<i>we should finish you should finish they should finish</i>

Compound of Conditional

SING.	J'aurais tu aurais } il aurait } fini,	<i>I should have thou shouldst have he would have</i>	<i>} finished</i>
PLU.	Nous aurions vous auriez } ils auraient } fini,	<i>we should have you should have they should have</i>	<i>} finished</i>

You can also say : J'eusse fini, tu eusses fini, il eût fini, &c.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

SING.	Finis,	<i>finish (thou)</i>
	qu'il finisse,	<i>let him finish</i>
	qu'elle finisse,	<i>let her finish</i>
PLU.	Finissons,	<i>let us finish</i>
	finissez,	<i>finish (you)</i>
	qu'ils ou qu'elles finissent	<i>let them finish</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

<i>Il faut</i>		
SING.	Que Je finisse,	<i>that I may finish</i>
	que tu finisses,	<i>thou mayest finish</i>
	qu' il finisse,	<i>he may finish</i>
PLU.	Que nous finissions,	<i>we may finish</i>
	que vous finissiez,	<i>you may finish</i>
	qu' ils finissent,	<i>they may finish</i>

Compound of Present.

<i>Il a fallu</i>		
SING.	Que J'aie	} <i>that I may have</i>
	que tu aies	
	qu' il ait	
		} <i>thou mayest have</i>
		} <i>he may have</i>
PLU.	Que nous ayons	} <i>we may have</i>
	que vous ayez	
	qu' ils aient	
		} <i>you may have</i>
		} <i>they may have</i>

Imperfect.

<i>Il fallait</i>		
SING.	Que Je finisse,	} <i>that I might finish</i>
	que tu finisses,	
	qu' il finit,	
		} <i>thou mightest finish</i>
		} <i>he might finish</i>
PLU.	Que nous finissions,	} <i>we might finish</i>
	que vous finissiez,	
	qu' ils finissent,	
		} <i>you might finish</i>
		} <i>they might finish</i>

Compound of Imperfect.

<i>Il aurait fallu</i>		
SING.	Que J'eusse	} <i>that I might have</i>
	que tu eusses	
	qu' il eût	
		} <i>thou mightest have</i>
		} <i>he might have</i>
PLU.	Que nous eussions	} <i>we might have</i>
	que vous eussiez	
	qu' ils eussent	
		} <i>you might have</i>
		} <i>they might have</i>

The following Verbs are to be conjugated affirmatively and negatively.—(See page 16.)

Choisir, *to choose*
convertir, *to convert*
définir, *to define*
*obéir, *to obey*
*divertir, *to divert*
*nourrir, *to nourish*
*avertir, *to warn*
périr, *to perish*
*établir, *to establish*
*chérir, *to cherish*

réussir, *to succeed*
*remplir, *to fill*
*trahir, *to betray*
rougir, *to blush*
*blanchir, *to whiten*
gémir, *to groan*
réfléchir, *to reflect*
*bâtir, *to build*
*fournir, *to furnish*
jouir, *to enjoy*

* All the marked verbs may be conjugated reflectively:

THIRD CONJUGATION OF VERBS.

IN *OIR*.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. Recevoir (*often preceded by à or de*), *to receive.*

Compound of Present. Avoir reçu, *to have received.*

Participle Present. Recevant, en recevant, *receiving.*

Compound of Participle Present. Ayant reçu, *having received.*

Participle Past. Reçu, *received.*

Participle Future. Devant recevoir, *about to receive.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

SING.	Je reçois, tu reçois, il reçoit,	<i>I receive thou receivest he receives</i>
	Nous recevons, vous recevez, ils reçoivent,	<i>we receive you receive they receive</i>

Compound of Present.

SING.	J'ai tu as il a	} reçu,	<i>I have thou hast he has</i>	} <i>received</i>		
PLU.	Nous avons vous avez ils ont		} reçu,		<i>we have you have they have</i>	} <i>received</i>

Imperfect.

SING.	Je recevais tu recevais, il recevait,	<i>I did receive thou didst receive he did receive</i>
PLU.	Nous recevions, vous receviez, ils recevaient,	<i>we did receive you did receive they did receive</i>

Compound of Imperfect.

SING.	J'avais tu avais il avait	} reçu,	<i>I had thou hadst he had</i>	} received
PLU.	Nous avions vous aviez ils avaient	} reçû,	<i>we had you had they had</i>	} received

Perfect or Preterit.

SING.	Je reçus, tu reçus, il reçut,	<i>I received thou receivedst he received</i>
PLU.	Nous reçûmes, vous reçûtes, ils reçurent,	<i>we received you received they received</i>

Compound of Perfect.

SING.	J'eus tu eus il eut	} reçu,	<i>when I had thou hadst he had</i>	} received
PLU.	Nous eûmes vous eûtes ils eurent	} reçû,	<i>we had you had they had</i>	} received

Future Simple.

SING.	Je recevrai, tu recevras, il recevra,	<i>I shall or will receive thou shalt receive he shall receive</i>
PLU.	Nous recevrons, vous recevrez, ils recevront,	<i>we shall receive you shall receive they shall receive</i>

Compound of Future.

SING.	<i>quand, lorsque</i> J'aurai tu auras il aura	} reçu,	<i>when I shall have thou shalt have he shall have</i>	} received
PLU.	Nous aurons vous aurez ils auront	} reçû,	<i>we shall have you shall have they shall have</i>	} received

Conditional Present.

SING.	Je recevrais, tu recevrais, il recevrait,	<i>I should receive thou shouldst receive he should receive</i>
PLU.	Nous recevriions, vous recevriez, ils recevraient,	<i>we should receive you should receive they should receive</i>

Compound of Conditional

SING.	J'aurais tu aurais il aurait	} reçu	<i>I should have thou shouldst have he should have</i>	} received
PLU.	Nous aurions vous auriez ils auraient	} reçu	<i>we should have you should have they should have</i>	} received

You can also say : J'eusse reçu, tu eusses reçu, il eût reçu, &c.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

SING.	Reçois qu'il reçoive qu'elle reçoive	<i>receive (thou) let him receive let her receive</i>
PLU.	Recevons recevez qu'ils ou qu'elles reçoivent,	<i>let us receive receive (you) let them receive</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

SING.	<i>Il faut que</i> Je reçoive, tu reçoives, il reçoive,	<i>that I may receive thou may'st receive he may receive</i>
PLU.	Nous recevions, vous receviez, ils reçoivent,	<i>we may receive you may receive they may receive</i>

Compound of Present.

SING.	<i>Il a fallu que</i> J'aie tu aies il ait	} reçu,	<i>that I may have thou mayest have he may have</i>	} received
PLU.	Nous ayons vous ayez ils aient	} reçu,	<i>we may have you may have they may have</i>	} received

Imperfect.

SING.	<i>Il fallait que</i> Je reçusse, tu reçusses, il reçût,	<i>that I might receive thou mightest receive he might receive</i>
PLU.	Nous reçussions, vous reçussiez, ils reçussent,	<i>we might receive you might receive they might receive</i>

Compound of Imperfect.

SING.	J'eusse tu eusses il eût	} reçu	<i>that I might have thou mightest have he might have</i>	} received
PLU.	Nous eussions vous eussiez ils eussent	} reçu	<i>we might have you might have they might have</i>	} received

The number of Verbs in this Conjugation is very limited :

Apercevoir, *to perceive*
concevoir, *to conceive*
décevoir, *to deceive*

devoir, *to owe*
percevoir, *to obtain*
redevoir, *to owe again*



FOURTH CONJUGATION OF VERBS.

IN *RE*.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. Rendre. (*often preceded by à or de*) *to render.*

Compound of Present. Avoir rendu, *to have rendered.*

Participle Present. Rendant, en rendant, *rendering.*

Comp. of Part. Present. Ayant rendu, *having rendered.*

Participle Past. Rendu, *rendered.*

Participle Future. Devant rendre, *about to render.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

SING.	Je rends, tu rends, il rend,	<i>I render thou renderest he renders</i>
PLU.	Nous rendons, vous rendez, ils rendent	<i>we render you render they render</i>

Compound of Present.

SING.	J'ai tu as il a	} rendu	<i>I have thou hast he has</i>	} rendered
PLU.	Nous avons vous avez ils ont	} rendu,	<i>we have you have they have</i>	} rendered

Imperfect.

SING.	Je rendais tu rendais il rendait		<i>I did render thou didst render he did render</i>	
PLU.	Nous rendions, vous rendiez, ils rendaient,		<i>we did render you did render they did render</i>	

Compound of Imperfect.

SING.	J' avais tu avais il avait	} rendu	<i>I had thou hadst he had</i>	} rendered
PLU.	Nous avions vous aviez ils avaient	} rendu	<i>we had you had they had</i>	} rendered

Preterite or Perfect.

SING.	Je rendis, tu rendis, il rendit,		<i>I rendered thou renderedst he rendered</i>	
PLU.	Nous rendîmes,, vous rendîtes, ils rendirent		<i>we rendered you rendered they rendered</i>	

Compound of Perfect.

SING.	<i>quand, lorsque</i> J'eus tu eus il eut	} rendu,	<i>when I had thou hadst he had</i>	} rendered
PLU.	Nous eûmes vous eûtes ils eurent	} rendu,	<i>we had you had they had</i>	} rendered

Future Simple.

SING.	Je rendrai, tu rendras, il rendra,		<i>I shall or will render thou shalt render he shall render</i>	
PLU.	Nous rendrons, vous rendrez, ils rendront,		<i>we shall render you shall render they shall render</i>	

Compound of Future.

SING.	<i>quand, lorsque</i>			
	J'aurai	} rendu	when I shall have	} rendered
	tu auras		thou shalt have	
	il aura		he shall have	
PLU.	Nous aurons	} rendu	we shall have	} rendered
	vous aurez		you shall have	
	ils auront		they shall have	

Conditional Present.

SING.	Je rendrais,	<i>I should render</i>
	tu rendrais,	<i>thou shouldst render</i>
	il rendrait,	<i>he should render</i>
PLU.	Nous rendrions,	<i>we should render</i>
	vous rendriez,	<i>you should render</i>
	ils rendraient	<i>they should render</i>

Compound of Conditional.

SING.	J'aurais	} rendu,	<i>I should have</i>	} rendered
	tu aurais		<i>thou shouldst have</i>	
	il aurait		<i>he should have</i>	
PLU.	Nous aurions	} rendu,	<i>we should have</i>	} rendered
	vous auriez		<i>you should have</i>	
	ils auraient		<i>they should have</i>	

You can also say: J'eusse rendu, tu eusses rendu, il eût, &c.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

SING.	Rends,	<i>render (thou)</i>
	qu'il rende,	<i>let him render</i>
	qu'elle rende,	<i>let her render</i>
PLU.	Rendons,	<i>let us render</i>
	rendez,	<i>render (you)</i>
	qu'ils ou qu'elles rendent	<i>let them render</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

	<i>Il faut que</i>	
SING.	Je rende,	<i>that I may render</i>
	tu rendes,	<i>thou mayest render</i>
	il rende,	<i>he may render</i>
PLU.	Nous rendions,	<i>we may render</i>
	vous rendiez	<i>you may render</i>
	ils rendent	<i>they may render</i>

Compound of Present.

<i>Il a fallu que,</i>			
SING.	J'aie tu aies il ait	} rendu,	<i>that I may have thou mayest have he may have</i>
			} rendered
PLU.	Nous ayons vous ayez ils aient	} rendu,	<i>we may have you may have they may have</i>
			} rendered

Imperfect.

<i>Il fallait que,</i>			
SING.	Je rendisse, tu rendisses, il rendît,		<i>that I might render thou mightest render he might render</i>
PLU.	Nous rendissions, vous rendissiez, ils rendissent,		<i>we might render you might render they might render</i>

Compound of Imperfect.

<i>Il aurait fallu que</i>			
SING.	J'eusse tu eusses il eût	} rendu,	<i>that I might have thou mightest have he might have</i>
			} render
PLU.	Nous eussions vous eussiez ils eussent	} rendu,	<i>we might have you might have they might have</i>
			} rende

The following Verbs are to be conjugated affirmatively and negatively :—

Attendre, *to wait*
fendre, *to cleave*
entendre, *to hear*
pendre, *to hang*
répandre, *to spill*
étendre, *to spread*
descendre, *to come down*
tendre, *to stretch*
correspondre, *to correspond*
pondre, *to lay eggs*

prétendre, *to pretend*
perdre, *to lose*
répondre, *to answer*
mordre, *to bite*
confondre, *to confound*
suspendre, *to suspend*
dépendre, *to depend*
fondre, *to melt*
tordre, *to twist*
condescendre, *to comply*

By the following general summary the pupil may readily conjugate any regular verb.

I. Donner, to give.

Participle present, donnant ; participle past, donné.

	<i>Je</i>	<i>tu</i>	<i>il</i>	<i>nous</i>	<i>vous</i>	<i>ils</i>
<i>Ind. pr.</i>	donne,	-es,	-e ;	-ons,	-ez,	-ent.
<i>Im.</i>	donn-ais,	-ais,	-ait ;	-ions,	-iez,	-aient.
<i>Pr.</i>	donn-ai,	-as,	-a ;	-âmes,	-âtes,	-èrent.
<i>Fut.</i>	donne-rai,	-ras,	-ra ;	-rons,	-rez,	-ront.
<i>Con.</i>	donne-raïs,	-rais,	-rait ;	-rions,	-riez,	-raient.
<i>Imper.</i>		-donne,	-e ;	-ons,	-ez,	-ent.
<i>Sub. pr.</i>	donn-e	-es,	-e ;	-ions,	-iez,	-ent.
<i>Imperf.</i>	donn-asse,	-asses,	-ât ;	-assions,	-assiez,	-assent.

II. Finir, to finish.

Participle present, finissant ; participle past, fini.

<i>Ind. pr.</i>	fin-is	-is,	-it ;	-issons,	-issez,	-issent.
<i>Im.</i>	finiss-ais	-ais,	-ait ;	-ions,	-iez,	-aient.
<i>Pret.</i>	fin-is,	-is,	-it ;	-îmes,	-îtes,	-irent.
<i>Fut.</i>	fini-rai,	-ras,	-ra ;	-rons,	-rez,	-ront.
<i>Con.</i>	fini-raïs,	-rais,	-rait ;	-rions,	-riez,	-raient.
<i>Imper.</i>		-fin-is,	-isse ;	-issons,	-issez,	-issent.
<i>Sub. pr.</i>	finiss-e,	-es,	-e ;	-ions,	-iez,	-ent,
<i>Imp.</i>	fin-isse,	-isses,	-ît ;	-issions,	-issiez,	-issent.

III. Recevoir, to receive.

Participle present, recevant ; participle past, reçu.

<i>Ind. pr.</i>	reç-ois,	-ois,	-oit ;	-evons,	-ez,	-oivent.
<i>Im.</i>	recev-ais,	-ais,	-ait ;	-ions,	-iez,	-aient.
<i>Pr.</i>	reç-us,	-us,	-ut ;	-ûmes,	-ûtes,	-urent.
<i>Fut.</i>	recev-rai,	-ras,	-ra ;	-rons,	-rez,	-ront.
<i>Con.</i>	recev-raïs,	-rais,	-rait ;	-rions,	-riez,	-raient.
<i>Imper.</i>		-re-çois,	-oive ;	-evons,	-ez,	-oivent.
<i>Sub. pr.</i>	reç-oive,	-oives,	-oive ;	-evions,	-eviez,	-oivent.
<i>Imperf.</i>	reç-usse,	-usses,	-ût ;	-ussions,	-ussiez,	-ussent.

IV. Rendre, to render.

Participle present, rendant ; participle past, rendu.

<i>Ind. pr.</i>	ren-ds	-ds	-d ;	-dons,	-dez,	-dent.
<i>Im.</i>	rend-ais,	-ais,	-ait ;	-ions,	-iez,	-aient.
<i>Pr.</i>	rendis,	-is,	-it ;	-îmes,	-îtes,	-irent.
<i>Fut.</i>	rend-rai,	-ras,	-ra ;	-rons,	-rez,	-ront.
<i>Con.</i>	rend-raïs,	-rais,	-rait ;	-rions,	-riez,	-raient.
<i>Imp.</i>		-ren-ds	-de ;	-dons,	-dez,	-dent.
<i>Sub. pr.</i>	rend-e,	-es,	-e ;	-ions,	-iez,	-ent.
<i>Imperf.</i>	rend-isses,	-isses,	-ît ;	-issions,	-issiez,	-issent.

COMPARATIVE TABLE of the FOUR CONJUGATIONS of VERBS.

	Conjugation First, In ER.	Second, In IR.	Third, In OIR.	Fourth, In RE.
<i>Infin. Pres.</i>	chanter	finir	devoir	vendre
<i>Part Pres.</i>	chantant	finissant	devant	vendant
<i>Part. Past.</i>	chanté	fini	dû	vendu
<i>Indic. Pres.</i>	Je chante	finis	dois	vends
	tu chantes	finis	dois	vends
	il chante	finit	doit	vend
	nous chantons	finissons	devons	vendons
	vous chantez	finissez	devez	vendez
	ils chantent	finissent	doivent	vendent
<i>Imperfect.</i>	Je chantais	finissais	devais	vendais
	tu chantais	finissais	devais	vendais
	il chantait	finissait	devait	vendait
	nous chantions	finissions	devions	vendions
	vous chantiez	finissiez	deviez	vendiez
	ils chantaient	finissaient	devaient	vendaient
<i>Perfect.</i>	Je chantai	finis	eus	vendis
	tu chantas	finis	eus	vendis
	il chanta	finit	eut	vendit
	nous chantâmes	finîmes	eûmes	vendîmes
	vous chantâtes	finîtes	eûtes	vendîtes
	ils chanterent	finirent	eurent	vendirent
<i>Future.</i>	Je chanterai	finirai	devrai	vendrai
	tu chanteras	finiras	devras	vendras
	il chantera	finira	devra	vendra
	nous chanterons	finirons	devrons	vendrons
	vous chanterez	finirez	devrez	vendrez
	ils chanteront	finiront	devront	vendront

Condi-

<i>tional.</i> Je chanterais	finirais	devrais	vendrais
tu chanterais	finirais	devrais	vendrais
il chanterait	finirait	devrait	vendrait
nous chanterions	finirions	devrions	vendrions
vous chanteriez	finiriez	devriez	vendriez
ils chanteraient	finiraient	devraient	vendraient

Impe-
rative.

chante	finis	dois	vends
qu'il chante	finisse	doive	vende
chantons	finissons	devons	vendons
chantez	finissez	devez	vendez
qu'ils chantent	finissent	doivent	vendent

<i>Sub. P.</i> que je chante	finisse	doive	vende
que tu chantes	finisses	doives	vides
qu'il chante	finisse	doive	vende
que nous chantions	finissions	devions	vendions
que vous chantiez	finissiez	deviez	vendiez
qu'ils chantent	finissent	doivent	vendent

Imper.

<i>Sub.</i> que je chantasse	finisse	duisse	vendisse
que tu chantasses	finisses	dusses	vendisses
qu'il chantât	finît	dût	vendit
que nous chantassions	finissions	dussions	vendissions
que vous chantassiez	finissiez	dussiez	vendissiez
qu'ils chantassent	finissent	dussent	vendissent

The compound tenses are formed with the verb to have (*avoir*) for active verbs, or with the verb to be (*être*) for passive, neuter, or reflective verbs—and the participle past of the verb conjugated—as, *J'ai chanté, il est vendu, nous sommes venus, ils se sont promener, &c.*

PASSIVE VERBS.

The participle past, accompanied with the auxiliary verb, to be, agrees in gender and number with its subject : as, *mon frère est puni ; ma sœur est punie, &c.*—(See note 12.)

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. Etre donné, fini, reçu, rendu : *to be given, finished, received, rendered.*

Perfect. Avoir été, donné, fini, reçu, rendu, *to have been, given, finished, received, rendered.*

Participle Present. Etant donné, fini, reçu, rendu, *being given, finished, received, rendered.*

Participle Past. Ayant été, donné, fini, reçu, rendu : *having been, given, finished, received, rendered.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Je suis	{ donné fini reçu rendu	} I am	{ given finished received rendered
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tu es donné, fini, &c.—nous sommes donnés, finis, reçus, rendus, &c.

Imperfect.

J'étais	{ donné fini reçu rendu	} I was	{ given finished received rendered
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REFLECTED VERBS.

Reflected verbs mark the action of a subject on itself.
Je me blesse, I hurt myself.

There are verbs however which are reflected in French without being so in English, as will be seen by the examples in the following page.

CONJUGATION OF REFLECTED VERBS.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. Se lever, *to rise*.Compound of Present. S'être levé, *to have risen*.Participle Present. Se levant, en se levant, *rising*.Comp. of Participle Present. S'étant levé, *having risen*.Participle Past. Levé, *risen*.Participle Future. Devant se lever, *to be about to rise*.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

SING.	Je me lève,	<i>I rise</i>
	tu te lèves,	<i>thou risest</i>
	il se lève,	<i>he rises</i>

PLU.	Nous nous levons,	<i>we rise</i>
	vous vous levez,	<i>you rise</i>
	ils se lèvent,	<i>they rise</i>

Compound of Present.

SING.	Je me suis	} levé,	} <i>I have</i>	} <i>risen</i>	
	tu t'es				} <i>thou hast</i>
	il s'est				

elle s'est levée, *she has risen*.

PLU.	Nous nous	} levés	} <i>we have</i>	} <i>risen</i>		
	sommes				} <i>you have</i>	
	vous vous êtes					} <i>they have</i>
	ils se sont					

elles se sont levées, *they have risen*.

Imperfect.

SING.	Je me levais,	<i>I did rise</i>
	tu te levais,	<i>thou didst rise</i>
	il se levait,	<i>he did rise</i>

PLU.	Nous nous levions,	<i>we did rise</i>
	vous vous leviez,	<i>you did rise</i>
	ils se levaient,	<i>they did rise</i>

Compound of Imperfect.

SING.	Je m'étais	} levé	} <i>I had</i>	} <i>risen</i>	
	tu t'étais				} <i>thou hadst</i>
	il s'était				

PLU.	Nous nous étions	} levés	} <i>we had</i>	} <i>risen</i>		
	vous vous étiez				} <i>you had</i>	
	ils s'étaient					} <i>they had</i>

OF VERBS.

Perfect or Preterit.

SING.	Je me levai, tu te levas, il se leva,	<i>I rose thou rosest he rose</i>
PLU.	Nous nous levâmes, vous vous levâtes, il se levèrent,	<i>we rose you rose they rose</i>

Compound of Perfect.

quand, lorsque

SING.	Je me fus tu te fus il se fût	} levé,	<i>when I had</i>	} <i>risen</i>
			<i>when thou hadst</i>	
			<i>when he had</i>	
PLU.	Nous nous fûmes vous vous fûtes ils se furent	} levés	<i>we had</i>	} <i>risen</i>
			<i>you had</i>	
			<i>they had</i>	

Future Simple.

SING.	Je me leverai, tu te leveras, il se levera,	<i>I shall rise thou shalt rise he shall rise</i>
PLU.	Nous nous leverons, vous vous leverez, ils se leveront,	<i>we shall rise you shall rise they shall rise</i>

Compound of Future.

quand, lorsque

SING.	Je me serai tu te seras il se sera	} levé,	<i>when I shall have</i>	} risen
			<i>when thou shalt have</i>	
			<i>when he shall have</i>	
PLU.	Nous nous serons vous vous serez ils se seront	} levés	<i>we shall have</i>	} risen
			<i>you shall have</i>	
			<i>they shall have</i>	

Conditional Present.

SING.	Je me leverais, tu te leverais, il se leverait,	<i>I would rise thou wouldst rise he would rise</i>
PLU.	Nous nous leverions, vous vous leveriez, il se leveraient,	<i>we should rise you should rise they should rise</i>

Compound of Conditional.

Je me serais levé, I should have risen, &c.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

SING.	Lève toi, qu'il se lève, qu'elle se lève,	<i>rise (thou) let him rise let her rise</i>
PLU.	Levons nous, levez vous, qu'ils ou qu'elles se lèvent,	<i>let us rise rise (you) let them rise</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

*Il faut que*Je me lève, *that I may rise, &c.*

Compound of Present.

*Il a fallu que*Je me sois levé, *I may have risen, &c.*

Imperfect.

*Il fallait que*Je me levasse, *that I might rise, &c.*

Compound of Imperfect.

*Il aurait fallu que*Je me fusse levé, *that I might have risen, &c.*

Conjugate the following Verbs :

Se révolter, *to revolt*
 se reposer, *to rest*
 s'habiller, *to dress one's self*
 se ressouvenir, *to remember (irregular)*
 s'asseoir, *to sit down (ir)*
 se débattre, *to struggle*
 s'élancer, *to leap upon*
 se faire, *to get used*
 s'insinuer, *to steal in*
 se baisser *to stoop*
 s'accorder, *to agree*
 se dépêcher, *to make haste*
 s'emparer, *to seize upon*
 se fier, *to trust*
 se défier, *to distrust*
 se méfier, *to mistrust*
 se moquer, *to laugh at*
 se marier, *to marry*
 se promener, *to walk*
 se coucher, *to go to bed*
 s'étonner, *to wonder*
 s'empreser, *to be eager*
 s'enrhumer, *to catch cold*
 se baigner, *to bathe*
 s'attacher, *to stick (to be attached)*
 se retirer, *to retire*

se vanter, *to boast*
 se figurer, *to fancy*
 s'imaginer, *to fancy*
 s'envoler, *to fly away*.
 s'en aller, *to go away* (ir.)—(See note 32 & 33.)
 s'endormir, *to fall asleep*
 se saisir, *to seize upon*
 se méprendre, *to mistake* (ir.)
 se plaindre, *to complain* (ir.)
 se soumettre, *to submit* (ir.)
 s'abonner, *to compound*
 s'emporter, *to get in a passion*
 s'enfuir, *to run away*
 se fâcher, *to get angry*
 se farder, *to paint (the face)*
 se piquer, *to pretend to*
 se réjouir, *to rejoice*
 s'abstenir, *to abstain* (ir.)
 se souvenir, *to remember* (ir.)
 se repentir, *to repent* (ir.)
 s'enrichir, *to grow rich*
 s'évanouir, *to faint away*
 se dédire, *to retract*
 s'entretenir, *to discourse* (ir.)

IMPERSONAL VERBS.

It has been already said that these Verbs are used only in the third person singular.

Il pleut, *it rains*, see *pleuvoir*, (irregular)
 Il neige, *it snows*, (regular)
 Il tonne, *it thunders*, (reg.)
 Il gèle, *it freezes*, (reg.)
 Il éclaire, *it lightens*, (reg.)
 Il grêle, *it hails*, (reg.)
 Il bruine, *it drizzles*, (reg.)
 Il fait, *it is*, see *faire*, (ir.)
 Il faut, *it must, we must, it is necessary*, see *falloir*, (ir.)
 Il arrive, *it happens*, (reg.)
 Il convient, *it becomes*, see *convenir*, (ir.)
 Il sied, *it is becoming*, see *seoir*, (ir.)
 Il importe, *it matters*, (reg.)
 Il semble, *it seems*, (reg.)
 Il paraît, *it appears*, see *paraître*, (ir.)

- Il suffit, *it is enough*, see *suffire*, (ir.)
 Il s'agit, *il importe, it is the question*, (reg.)
 Il se peut, *it is possible*, see *pouvoir*, (ir.)
 Il s'en suit, *it follows from*, see *suivre*, (ir.)
 Il plaît, *it pleases*, see *plaire*, (ir.)
 Il tient, *it depends*, see *tenir*, (ir.)
 Il me souvient, *I remember*, see *souvenir*, (ir.)
 Il me tarde, *it appears to me long*, (ir.)
 Il y a, *it is, there is, there are*, (conjugated like the auxiliary verb, *avoir*, the *y* preserving always its place before the verb.)—(See note 14.)

EXAMPLE.

Indicative Present	<i>Il y a</i> , there is, there are.
Imperfect	<i>Il y avait</i> , there was, there were.
Perfect	<i>Il y eut</i> , there was, there were.
Future	<i>Il y aura</i> , there will be.
Conditional	<i>Il y aurait</i> , there would be.
Comp. of Present	<i>Il y a eu</i> , there has been, there have been.

And all the others in the same manner.

It will be of the greatest service to the pupil to conjugate the most common and useful of the above verbs, both affirmatively, negatively, and interrogatively.

A LIST OF
ALL THE IRREGULAR VERBS,
ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

All the tenses and persons which are not found are regular, or obsolete.

For brevity's sake I have given sometimes only the first person singular or plural; the others being formed from it.

Etre, added to the participle, signifies that the compound tenses are conjugated with *Etre* as *je suis allé*; *je suis venu*.

Abattre, *to pull down*, like *battre*

aboyer, *to bark*, as *employer*

M.


F.

absoudre, *to absolve*. Absolvant, absous, absoute—

J'absous, tu absous, il absout; nous absolvons, &c.

—j'absolvais—j'absoudrai—j'absoudrais—Que j'absolve—*Imper.* Absous, qu'il absolve; absolvons

vez, qu'ils absolvent.

 No perfect tense nor imperfect in the sub.

abstenir, *to abstain*. *Je me suis abstenu, as tenir*
 abstraire, *to abstract*, as *traire*
 accourir, *to run to*, as *courir* (j'ai or je suis accouru)
 accroire, *is only used in the infinitive with the help of*
faire, as faire accroire, to impose

accoître, *to increase*, as *connaître*

accueillir, *to be welcome*, as *cueillir*

acquérir, *to acquire*. Acquérant, acquis—j'acquièrs, iers,
 iert: nous acquérons, acquérez, acquièrent—j'acquér-
 rais—j'acquis—j'acquerrai—j'acquerrais—Que j'ac-
 quière—Que j'acquisse—*Imper.* Acquièrs, qu'il
 acquière; acquérons, rez, qu'ils acquièrent.

admettre, *to admit* as *mettre*

aller, *to go*. Allant, allé (*être*) je vais, tu vas, il va :
 nous allons, vous allez, ils vont—j'allais—j'allai
 —or je fus—j'irai—j'irais—Que j'aïlle—Que j'al-
 lasse. *Imper.* Va, qu'il aille : allons, allez,
 qu'ils aillent —(See note 33.)

apparaître, *to appear*, as *connaître*

appartenir, *to belong to*, as *venir*

apprendre, *to learn*, as *prendre*

assaillir, *to assault*. Assaillant, assailli—j'assaille, es, e :
 assaillons, ez, ent—j'assaillais—j'assaillis—j'assaillirai
 j'assaillirais—Que j'assaille—Que j'assaillisse

apparoir, *to be evident*. Il appert, *it is evident* (in law)

appuyer, *to support*, as *employer*

asseoir, (se,) *to sit down*. S'asséyant, assis. (*être*)—je
 m'assieds, tu t'assieds, il s'assied : nous nous asseyons
 eyez, eyent—je m'asseyais—je m'assis—je m'asse-
 yerai or assiérai—je m'asseyerais or assiérais—Que
 je m'asseye—Que je m'assisse. *Imper.* Assieds toi,
 qu'il s'asseye : asseyons nous, asseyez vous, qu'ils
 s'asseyent

astreindre, *to confine*, as *craindre*

atteindre, *to reach*, as *craindre*

attirer, *to allure*, as *traire*

aveindre, *to fetch out*, as *craindre*

avenir, *to happen*, as *venir*.

B.

Battre, to beat. Present. Je bats, tu bats, il bat : nous
 battons, ez, ent. *Imper.* Bats qu'il batte : battons,
 &c. all the other tenses are regular

boire, to drink. Buvant, bu—je bois, tu bois, il boit ;
 nous buvons, vous buvez, ils boivent—je buvais—je

bus—je boirai—je boirais—Que je boive, es, e ; que nous buvions, viez, qu'ils boivent : que je busse.

Imper. Bois, qu'il boive ; buvons, vez, qu'ils boivent
bouillir, *to boil*. Bouillant, bouilli—je bous, tu bous, il bout : nous bouillons, ez, ent—je bouillais—je bouillis—je bouillirai—je bouillirais—Que je bouille—Que je bouillisse. *Imper.* Bous, qu'il bouille ; bouillions, bouillez, qu'ils bouillent

braire, *to bray*. Il brait ; ils braient—il braira ? ils brairont—il brairait ; ils brairaient

broyer, *to grind as employer*

bruire, *to roar*. Bruyant—il bruysait ; ils bruysaient.

C.

Ceindre, *to grind as craindre*

choire, (*être*) *to fall*. *Part. past.* Chu

circoncire, *to circumcise*. Circoncisant, circoncis—je circoncis, &c., as *confire*

circonscrire, *to circumscribe*, as *écrire*

clorre, *to close*. Closant, clos—je clos, tu clos, il clôt—je clorai—je clorais—que je close

combattre, *to fight as battre*

commettre, *to commit as mettre*

comparaître, *to appear*, as *connaître*

complaire, *to please*, as *plaire*

comprendre, *to comprehend*, as *prendre*

compromettre, *to compromise*, as *mettre*

conclure, *to conclude*. Concluant, conclu—je conclus, us, ut, nous concluons, uez, uent—je concluais—je conclus—je conclurai—je conclurais—que je conclue—que je conclusse. *Imper.* Conclus, qu'il conclue ; concluons, uez, qu'ils concluent.

conduire, *to conduct*. Conduisant, (conduit)—je conduis, uis, uit ; nous conduisons, ez, ent—je conduisais—je conduisis—je conduirai—je conduirais—que je conduise. *Imper.* Conduis, qu'il conduise ; conduisons, ez, qu'ils conduisent

confire, *to pickle*. Confisant, confit—je confis, is, it ; isons, ez, isent, *the rest*, as *dire*

concourir, *to concur*, as *courir*

connaître, *to know*. Connaissant—connu—je connais, ais, ait : nous connaissons, ez, ent—je connaissais—je connus—je connaîtrai—je connaîtrais—que je connaisse—que je connusse. *Imper.* Connais, qu'il connaisse ; connaissons, ez, qu'ils connaissent

conquérir, *to conquer*, as *acquérir*
 consentir, *to consent*, as *sentir*
 construire, *to construct*, as *conduire*
 contenir, *to contain*, as *tenir*
 contraindre, *to force*, as *craindre*
 contredire, *to contradict*, as *dire*, except that it makes
vous contredisez, in the second person plural, Ind.
 pres.

contrefaire, *to counterfeit*, as *faire*
 contrevenir, *to trespass*, as *venir*
 convaincre, *to convince*, as *vaincre*
 convenir, *to agree*, as *venir*

convoyer, *to convoy*, as *employer*
 corrompre, *to corrupt*, as *rompre*
 corroyer, *to curry*, as *employer*

coudre, *to sew*. Cousant, cousu—je couds, tu couds, il
 coud ; nous cousons, ez, ent—je cousais—je cousis
 —je coudrai—je coudrais—que je couse—que je
 couisse. *Imper.* Cous, qu'il couse ; cousons, ez,
 qu'ils cousent

courir, *to run*. Courant, couru—je cours, tu cours, il court ;
 nous courons, ez, ent—je courais—je courus—je
 courrai—je courrais—que je coure ; que je courusse.
Imper. Cours, qu'il coure ; courons, rez, qu'ils courent.

couvrir, *to cover*. Couvrant, couvert—je couvre, es, e ;
 nous couvrons, ez, ent—je couvrais—je couvris—je
 couvrirai—je couvrirais—que je couvre—que je couv-
 risse. *Imper.* Couvre, qu'il couvre ; couvrons, ez,
 qu'ils couvrent

craindre, *to fear*. Craignant, craint—je crains, tu crains,
 il craint ; nous craignons, gnez, gnent—je craignais
 —je craignis—je craindrai—je craindrais—que je
 craigne—que je craignisse

croire, *to believe*. Croyant, cru—je crois—tu crois—il
 croit ; nous croyons, yez, ils croient—je croyais—je crus
 —je croirai—je croirais—que je croie, tu croies, qu'il
 croie ; nous croyions, vous croyiez, ils croient—que
 je crusse. *Imper.* Crois, qu'il croie, croyons, croyez,
 qu'ils croient.

croître, *to grow*, as *connaître*

cueillir, *to gather*. Cueillant, cueilli—je cueille, es, e ;
 nous cueillons, ez, ent—je cueillais—je cueillis—je
 cueillerai—je cueillerais—que je cueille—que je
 cueillisse. *Imper.* Cueille, qu'il cueille : cueillons,
 ez, qu'ils cueillent.

D.

Débattre (se), *to struggle*, as *battre*

déceindre, *ungird*, as *ceindre*

déchoir, *to decay*, Déchéant, déchu (*être*) je déchois, ois, oit ; nous déchoyons, oyez, ils déchoient—je déchoyais—je déchus—je décherrai—je décherrais—que jé déchoie—que je déchusse. *Imperat.* Déchois, qu'il déchoie ; déchoyons, ez, qu'ils déchoient.

déclorre, *to enclose*, as *clorre*

découdre, *to unsew*, as *coudre*

découvrir, *to uncover*, as *couvrir*

décrire, *to describe*, as *écrire*

décroître, *to decrease*, as *croître*

dédire (se), *to disown*, *to foretell*, as *dire*, except 2d. per. plu. Ind. pres. *vous vous dédisez*

déduire, *to deduct*, as *conduire*

défaillir, *to decay*, as *faillir*

défaire, *to defeat*, *to undo*, as *faire*

défaire (se), *to get rid of*, as *faire*

démentir, *to give the lie*, as *sentir*

démètre, *to remove*, as *mettre*. J'ai démis

démètre (se), *to resign*, as *mettre*. Je me suis démis

démouvoir, *to take off* ; the infinitive only is used

dépeindre, *to describe*, as *craindre*

dêplaire, *to displease*, as *plaire*

déployer, *to display*, as *employer*

désapprendre, *to forget*, as *prendre*

désservir, *to clear the table*, as *servir*

détenir, *to detain*, as *tenir*

dêtruire, *to destroy*, as *conduire*

dévenir, *to become*, devenant, devenu (*être*), as *venir*

dérêtir, *to undress*, as *vêtir*

dévoyer, *to mislead*, as *employer*

dire, *to tell*. Disant, dit—Je, dis, dis, dit ; nous disons vous dites, ils disent—Je disais—je dis—je dirai—je dirais—que je dise—que je disse. *Imper.*

Dis, qu'il dise ; disons, dites, qu'ils disent

disconvenir, *to disagree*, as *venir*

discourir, *to discourse*, as *courir*

disparaître, *to disappear*, as *connaître*

dissoudre, *to dissolve*, as *résoudre*

distraindre, *to divert*, as *traire*

dormir, *to sleep*. Dormant, dormi—je dors, tu dors, il dort : nous dormons, ez, ils dorment—je dormais, &c., as *sentir*

E.

Ebattre (se), *to make or be merry*, as *battir*

ébouillir, *to boil down*, as *bouillir*

échoir (*être*), *to expire, to be due*, échéant, échu,—il échoit—j'échus, &c.—j'écherrai, &c.—j'écherrais, &c.

éclore (*être*), *to be hatched*. Il éclot ; ils éclosent, as *clorre*

écrire, *to write*. Ecrivant, écrit—j'écris, tu écris, il écrit : nous écrivons, vez, vent—j'écrivais—j'écrivis—j'écirai—j'écirais—que j'écrive—que j'écrivisse. Imper. Ecris, qu'il écrive écrivons, vez, qu'ils écrivent

élire, *to elect*, as *lire*

emboire, *to imbibe*, as *boire*

émoudre, *to whet*, as *moudre*

émouvoir, *to stir up*, as *mouvoir*

employer, *to employ*. Employant, employé—j'emploie, es, e ; nous employons, oyez, oient—j'employais, j'employai—j'emploirai—j'emploirais—que j'emploie—que j'employasse.—Imper. Emploie, qu'il emploie ; employons, employez, qu'ils emploient

enceindre, *to encompass*, as *ceindre*

enclorre, *to inclose*, as *clorre*

encourir, *to incur*, as *courir*

endormir, *to lull asleep*, as *sentir*

endormir (se), *to fall asleep*. Je me suis endormi, as *dormir*

enduire, *to plaster*, as *conduire*

enfreindre, *to trespass*, as *craindre*

ennuyer, *to weary*, as *employer*

enquérir (se), *to inquire*, as *acquérir*

ensuivre (se), *to follow* (impersonal). S'en suivant, il s'en est suivi—il s'en suit—il s'en suivait—il s'en suivit—il s'en suivra—il s'en suivrait—qu'il s'en suive—qu'il s'en suivit

entreouvrir, *to open a little*, as *ouvrir*

entreprendre, *to undertake*, as *prendre*

entremettre (se), *to mediate*. Je me suis entremis, as *mettre*

entretenir, *to keep up*, as *tenir*

entrevoir, *to have a glimpse of*, as *voir*

envoyer, *to send*. Envoyant, envoyé—envoie, es, e ; nous envoyons, yez, ils envoient—j'envoyais—j'envoyai—j'enverrai—j'enverrais.—que j'envoie ; que nous envoyions—que j'envoyasse. *Imper.* Envoie, qu'il envoie ; envoyons, envoyez, qu'ils envoient

équivaloir, *to be of equal value*, as *valoir*

éteindre, *to put out*, as *craindre*

exclure, *to exclude*. Excluant, exclu, or exclus ; the rest as *conclure*

extraire, *to extract*, as *traire*

F.

Faire, *to make*. Faisant, fait—je fais, tu fais, il fait ; nous faisons, vous faites, ils font—je faisais—je fis—je ferai—je ferais—que je fasse—que je fisse. *Imper.* Fais, qu'il fasse ; faisons, faites, qu'ils fassent

faillir, *to fail*. Faillant, failli—je faux, tu faux, il faut ; nous faillons, ez, ent,—je faillis—je faudrai—rais—que je faille—que je faillisse

falloir, *to be necessary* (impersonal) *Part past.* Fallu—il faut—il fallait—il fallut—il faudra—il faudrait—qu'il faille—qu'il fallût

feindre, *to dissemble*, as *craindre*

férir, *to strike* ; used only in the infinitive

festoyer, *to feast*, as *employer*

flamboyer, *to glitter, to shine*, as *employer*

forfaire, *forfeit* ; (Participle past only), forfait

fossoyer, *to moat round*, as *employer*

foudroyer, *to thunder*, as *employer*

fourvoyer, *to mislead*, as *employer*

frire, *to fry*, *Participle past*, frit—je fris, tu fris, il frit
je frirai—je frirais

fuir, *to fly*. Fuyant, fui—je fuis, tu fuis, il fuit ; nous fuyons, ez, ils fuient—je fuyais : nous fuyions—je fuis—je fuirai—je fuirais—que je fuie ; nous fuyions—que je fusse ; *Imper.* Fuis, qu'il fuie ; fuyons, yez, qu'ils fuient

G.

Giter, *to lie*. Gisant, *lying*. Ci-gît, *here lies*. Nous gîsons, vous gîsez, ils gisent—il gisait
grasséyer, to lisp, as *employer*

H.

Hair, *to hate*. Haïssant, haï—je hais, tu hais il hait ;
 nous haïssons, vous haïssez, ils haïssent—je
 haïssais—je haïs—je haïrai—je haïrais que je
 haïsse

I.

Induire, *to excite*, as *conduire*
 inscrire, *to inscribe*, as *écrire*
 instruire, *to instruct*, as *conduire*
 interdire, *to forbid*, as *dire*, except vous interdisez
 interrompre, *to interrupt*, as *rompre*
 introduire, *to bring in*, as *conduire*
 intervenir, *to intervene*, as *venir*
 issir, *to come from*. Issant, issu

J.

Joindre, *to join*, as *craindre*

L.

Larmoyer, *to weep*, as *employer*
 lire, *to read*. Lisant, lu—je lis, tu lis; il lit ; nous
 lisons, sez, sent—je lisais—je lus—je lirai—je
 lirais—que je lise—que je lusse. Imper. Lis,
 qu'il lise: lisons, lisez, qu'ils lisent
 luire, *to shine*. Part. past. lui ; the rest, as *conduire*

M.

Maintenir, *to maintain*, as *tenir*
 maudire, *to curse*. Maudissant, maudit—je maudis, is
 it ; nous maudissons, issez, ils maudissent—je
 maudissais—je maudis—je maudirai—je mau-
 dirais—que je maudisse
 méconnaître, *to disown*, *connaître*
 médire, *to speak evil*, as *dire*, except vous médisez
 mentir, *to lie*, as *sentir*
 méprendre (se), *to mistake*, as *prendre*. Je me suis
 mépris
 mésoffrir, *to underbid*, as *couvrir*
 messoir, *to misbecome*. Messéant, *misbecoming*. Il ne
 messied jamais de faire une bonne action : it is
 never *unbecoming* to do a good action.

mettre, to put. Mettant, mis—je mets, tu mets, il met ; nous mettons, vous mettez, ils mettent—je mettais—je mis—je mettrai—je mettrais—que je mette—que je misse. *Imper.* Mets, qu'il mette ; mettons, tez, qu'ils mettent

monoyer, to coin, as employer

moudre, to grind. Moulant, moulu—je mouds, ds, d : nous moulons, lez, lent—je moulais—je moulus—je moudrai—je moudrais—que je moule—que je moulusse. *Imper.* Mouds, qu'il moule : moulons, lez, lent

mourir, to die. Mourant, mort (*être*)—je meurs, tu meurs, il meurt ; nous mourons, rez, ils meurent—je mourais—je mourus—je mourrai—je mourrais—que je meure, es, e : que nous mourions, &c.—que je mourusse. *Imper.* Meurs, qu'il meure : mourons, ez, qu'ils meurent

mouvoir, to move. Mouvant, mu—je meus, tu meus, il meut : nous mouvons, vez, ils meuvent—je mouvais—je mus—je mouvrai—je mouvrais—que je meuve—que je musse. *Imper.* Meus, qu'il meuve : mouvons, vez, qu'ils meuvent

N.

Naître, to be born. Naissant, né (*être*)—je nais, tu nais, il naît ; nous naissons, ez, ent—je naissais—je naquis—je naitrai—je naitrais—que je naisse—que je naquisse. *Imper.* Nais, qu'il naisse ; naissons, ez, qu'ils naissent

nettoyer, to clean, as employer

nuire, to hurt. *Part. past.* nui, the rest as conduire

O.

Obtenir, to obtain, as tenir

octroyer, to grant, as employer

offrir, to offer, as couvrir

oindre, to anoint, as craindre

omettre, to omit, as mettre

ouïr, to hear. Oyant—ouï—j'ois—j'oyais j'ouïs—j'oirai—j'oirais—que j'oie—que j'ouisse, are found in the authors

ouvrir, to open, as couvrir

P.

Paître, to graze. Paissant, pû—je pais, tu pais, il pait : nous paissions, vous paisez, ils paissent—je paissais—je paîtrai—je paîtrais—que je paisse. *Imper.* Pais, qu'il paisse : paissions, ez, qu'ils paissent

parcourir, to run over, as courir

parfaire, to complete, as faire

paraître, to appear, as connaître

partir (être), to set out. Partant, parti—je pars, tu pars, il part : nous partons, &c.—je partais—je partis—je partirai—je partirais—que je parte—que je partisse. *Imper.* Pars, qu'il parte : partons, ez, qu'ils partent

parvenir (être), to attain, as venir

peindre, to paint, as craindre

permettre, to permit, as mettre

plaindre, to pity, as craindre

plaire, to please. Plaisant, plû—je plais, tu plais, il plait : nous plaisons, sez, sent—je plaisais—je plus—je plairai—je plairais—que je plaise—que je plusse. *Imper.* Plais, qu'il plaise : plaisons, ez, qu'ils plaisent

plancheyer, to floor, as employer

pleuvoir, to rain (impersonal). Pleuvant, plu—il pleut il pleuvait—il plut—il pleuvra—il pleuvrait—qu'il pleuve—qu'il plût

ployer, to bend, as employer

poindre, to dawn, as craindre

poursuivre, to pursue, as suivre

pouvoir, to provide. Pourvoyant, pourvu—je pourvois, ois, oit : nous pourvoyons, ez, ils pourvoient—je pourvoyais—je pourvus—je pourvoirai—je pourvoirais—que je purvoie—que je pourvusse. *Imper.* Pourvois, qu'il pourvoie : pourvoyons, ez, qu'ils pourvoient

pouvoir, to be able. Pouvant, pu—je puis, or peux, tu peux, il peut : nous pouvons, vez, ils peuvent—je pouvais—je pus—je pourrai—je pourrais—que je puisse

prédire, to foretell, as dire, except vous prédisez

prendre, to take. Prenant, pris—je prends, ds, d : nous prenons, vous, prenez, ils prennent—je

prenais—je pris—je prendrai—je prendrais—
 que je prenne—que je prisse. *Imper.* Prends,
 qu'il prenne: prenons, prenez, qu'ils prennent
 prescrire, *to prescribe*, as écrire
 pressentir, *to foresee*, as sentir
 prévaloir, *to prevail*, as valoir, except *Subj. pres.* que je
 prévale, que tu prévaies, qu'il prévale: que nous
 prévalions, &c.
 prévenir, *to anticipate*, as venir
 prévoir, *to foresee*, as voir, except je prévoirai—je pré-
 voirais
 produire, *to produce*, as conduire
 promettre, *to promise*, as mettre
 promouvoir, *to promote*, as mouvoir
 provenir, *to come from*, as venir

Q.

Quérir, *to fetch*; only used in the infinitive after *aller*,
envoyer, *venir*: as—allez me quérir un tel: je
 l'ai envoyé quérir: il m'est venu quérir

R.

Rabattre, *to abate*, as battre
 rattrapier, *to overtake*, as craindre
 rasseoir (se), *to sit again*, as s'asseoir
 ravoir, *to have again*; only used in the *Inf. Pres.*
 rebattre, *to beat again*, as battre
 reboire, *to drink again*, as boire
 rebouillir, *to boil again*, as bouillir
 reconquérir, *to conquer again*, as acquérir
 recire, *to write again*, as écrire
 reconduire, *to re-conduct*, as conduire
 reconnaître, *to know again*, as connaître
 recoudre, *to sew again*, as coudre
 recourir, *to run again*, as courir
 recouvrir, *to cover again*, as couvrir
 recroître, *to grow again*, as croître
 recueillir, *to gather again*, as cueillir
 recuire, *to boil again*, as cuire
 redéfaire, *to undo again*, as faire
 redevenir, *to become again*, as venir
 redire, *to say again*, as dire
 redormir, *to sleep again*, as dormir

réduire, *to reduce*, as *conduire*
 refaire, *to do again*, as *faire*
 relire, *to read again*, as *lire*
 reluire, *to shine again*, as *luire*
 rendormir, (se), *to fall asleep again*, as *s'endormir*
 renaître, *to be born again*, as *naître* (has no part. past)
 remoudre, *to grind again*, as *moudre*
 remettre, *to put again*, as *mettre*
 rentraire, *to fine draw*, as *traire*
 renvoyer, *to send back*, as *envoyer*
 repaître *to feed*, as *pâître*. *Preterite*, je repus—*Imper.*

Sub. que je repusse
 reparaître, *to appear again*, as *paraître*
 répartir, *to distribute*, is regular
 repartir, *to set out again*, as *partir*
 repeindre, *to paint again*, as *craindre*
 repentir, (se), *to repent*, as *sentir*
 repleuvoir, *to rain again*, as *pleuvoir*
 reployer, *to fold again*, as *employer*
 reprendre, *to take again*, as *prendre*
 reproduire, *to reproduce*, as *conduire*
 repromettre, *to promise again*, as *mettre*
 requérir, *to require*, as *acquérir*
 resoudre, *to resolve*. *Resolvant*, résolu—je résous, ous,
 out; nous resolvons, olvez, olvent—je résolvais—
 je résolus—je résoudrai—je résoudrais—que je
 résolve—que je résolusse. *Imperf.* Résouds, qu'il
 résolve; résolvons, ez, qu'ils résolvent

résentir, *to resent*, as *sentir*
 ressortir, *to go out again*, as *sortir*
 ressouvenir (se), *to remember*, as *venir*
 restreindre, *to limit*, as *craindre*
 reteindre, *to die again*, as *craindre*
 retenir, *to retain*, as *tenir*
 revaloir, *to return like for like*, as *valoir*
 revenir, *to take back*, as *venir*
 revêtir, *to invest*, as *vêtir*
 revoir, *to see again*, as *voir*
 rire, *to laugh*. *Riant*, ri—je ris, tu ris, il rit; nous rions,
 vous riez, ils rient—je riaais—je ris—je rirai—je
 rirais—que je rie—que je risse. *Imper.* Ris,
 qu'il rie; rions, riez, qu'ils rient

revivre, *to revive*, as *vivre*
 rompre, *to break*. Je romps, tu romps, il rompt; nous

rompons, *ez, ent.* The rest is regular
 rouvrir, *to open again, as ouvrir*
 rudoyer, *to use harshly, as employer*

S.

Saillir is irregular only in the sense of *to jut out*, and is used in the following cases: *ce balcon saille—saillait—saillera—saillerait beaucoup, this balcony juts out*

satisfaire, *to satisfy, as faire*

savoir, *to know.* Sachant, *su—je sais, tu sais, il sait; nous savons, vez, ils savent—je savais—je sus—je saurai—rais—que je sache—que je susse. Imper. Sache, qu'il sache; sachons, sachez, qu'ils sachent*

secourir, *to help, as courir*

séduire, *to seduce, as conduire*

sentir, *to feel, to smell.* Sentant, senti—*je sens, tu sens, il sent; nous sentons, tez, tent—je sentais—je sentis—je sentirai, rais—que je sente—que je sentisse. Imper. Sens, qu'il sente; sentons, tez, tent*

seoir, *to fit well.* The following tenses are in use: *seyant—il sied; ils siéent—il seyait; ils seyaient. Ex-ample: Cet habit vous sied bien, this coat fits you well; ces mœurs ne vous siéent pas, such manners do not become you*

servir, *to serve.* Servant, servi—*je sers, tu sers, il sert; nous servons, ez, ils servent—je servais, &c., as sentir*

servir (se), *to make use of.* Je me suis servi, *as servir*

sortir, *to go out.* Sortant, sorti (*être*), *je sors, tu sors, il sort; nous sortons, &c. as sentir*

soudoyer, *to keep in pay, as employer*

soudre, *to solve, as résoudre*

souffrir, *to suffer, as couvrir*

soumettre, *to submit, as mettre*

sourdre, *to spring out, has only the infinitive, and il sourd; l'eau sourd de la terre, the water springs out of the earth*

sourire, *to smile, as rire*

souscrire, *to subscribe, as écrire*

soustraire, *to subtract, as traire*

soutenir, *to support, as tenir*

souvenir (se), *to remember, as venir*

subvenir, *to relieve*, as *venir*

suffire, *to suffice*. Suffissant, suffi—je suffis, is, it; nous suffisons, vous suffisez, ils suffisent, as *dire*

suivre, *to follow*. Suivant, suivi—je suis, tu suis, il suit; nous suivons, vez, vent—je suivais—je suivis—je suivrai—je suivrais—que je suive—que je suivisse. Imper. Suis, qu'il suive; suivons, ez, qu'ils suivent

surprendre, *to surprise*, as *prendre*

surfaire, *to ask too much*, as *faire*

surseoir, *to supersede*. Surseyant, sursis—je sursois, sois, oit; nous sursoyons, yez, ils sursoient—je sursoyais, je sursis—je surseoirai—je surseoirais—que je sursoie—que je sursisse

survenir, *to come by chance*, as *venir*

survivre, *to outlive*, as *vivre*

T.

Taire (*être*), *to conceal*, as *plaire*

teindre, *to colour*, as *craindre*

tenir, *to hold*. Tenant, tenu—je tiens, &c. as *venir*

tisser, *to weave*. Part. past; tissu. The rest is reg.

tournoyer, *to turn about*, as *employer*

traduire, *to translate*, as *conduire*

traire, *to milk*. Trayant, trait—je traais, tu traais, il trait; nous trayons, yez, ils traient—je trayais—je trairai—je trairais—que je traye. Imper. Trais, qu'il traye: trayons, trayez, qu'ils traient

transcrire, *to transcribe*, as *écrire*

transmettre, *to convey*, as *mettre*

tressaillir, *to start*, as *assaillir*

tutoyer, *to thou and thee*, as *employer*

V.

Vaincre, *to vanquish*. Vaincant, vaincu—je vains; tu vains, il vainc; nous vainquons, ez, ent—je vainquais—je vainquis—je vaincrai—je vaincrais—tu vaincrais—que je vainque—que je vainquisse

valoir, *to be worth*. Valant, valu—je vaux, tu vaux—il vaut; nous valons, lez, ils valent—je valais—je valus—je vaudrai—rais—que je vaille, que je valusse

venir, *to come*. Venant, venu (*être*)—je viens, tu viens, il vient ; nous venons, vous venez, ils viennent—je venais—je vins, tu vins, il vint ; nous vinmes, vous vintes, ils vinrent—je viendrai—je viendrais—que je vienne—que je vinsse. *Imper.* Viens, qu'il vienne ; venons, venez, qu'ils viennent

verdoyer, *to grow green, as employer*

vêtir, *to dress*. Vêtant ; vêtu—je vêts, tu vêts, il vêt ; nous vêtons, tez, ent—je vêtais—je vêtais—je vêtirai—je vêtirais—que je vête—que je vêtisse.—

Imper. Vêts, qu'il vête : vêtons, ez, qu'ils vêtent
vivre, *to live*. Vivant, vécu—je vis, tu vis, il vit ; nous vivons, vous vivez, ils vivent—je vivais, je vécus—je vivrai—je vivrais—que je vive—que je vécusse. *Imper.* Vis, qu'il vive ; vivons, ez, qu'ils vivent

voir, *to see*. Voyant, vu—je vois, tu vois, il voit ; nous voyons, vous voyez, ils voient—je voyais—je vis—je verrai—je verrais—que je voie—que je visse. *Imper.* Vois, qu'il voie ; voyons, voyez, qu'ils voient.

vouloir, *to be willing*. Voulant, voulu—je veux, tu veux, il veut ; nous voulons, lez, ils veulent—je voulais—je voulus—je voudrai—je voudrais—que je veuille—que je voulusse—*Imper.* Veuille, qu'il veuille ; veuillons, ez, qu'ils veuillent

That the pupil may be rendered quite expert in conjugating verbs, I would recommend him to conjugate some with the pronouns, *le, la, les, leur, en, y*, affirmatively, negatively, and interrogatively (?) with *est ce que*.—(See note 28.)

GOVERNMENT OF VERBS.

The following verbs take *de* after them.

s'abstenir	dispenser	se méfier
accuser	dissuader	menacer
achever	se douter	mériter
il s'agit	être dans le pouvoir	se moquer
affecter	être honteux	mourir
s'affliger	être informé	négliger
s'apercevoir	être accompagné	notifier
s'approcher	être charmé	offrir
s'attrister	être content	omettre
avertir	écrire	ordonner
s'aviser	s'emparer	parler
avoir besoin	empêcher	permettre
avoir pitié	s'empesser	persuader
avoir garde	enjoindre	plaindre
avoir la bonté	s'enquérir	prescrire
avoir envie, desir	entreprendre	presser
avoir occasion	essayer	présumer
avoir soin	s'étonner	profiter
blâmer	s'excuser	promettre
cesser	s'exempter	proposer
se chagriner	exiger	recommander
changer	feindre	redouter
charger	finir	refuser
se charger	se flatter	remercier
commander	se garder	se repentir
conjurér	se hâter	reprocher
conseiller	hésiter	se retirer
convaincre	s'imaginer	se servir
convenir	s'informer	sommer
craindre	s'ingérer	soupçonner
décharger	juger à propos	se souvenir
défendre	jouer	supplier
déguster	jurer	tâcher
dépendre	mander	se vanter
détourner	médire	venir
différer		

The following verbs require *à*, *à la*, *à l'*, *au*, *aux*, after them : *à* before verbs, proper names, and pronouns, and *à la*, *à l'*, *au*, *aux*, before nouns, according to their gender and number.

s'abandonner	désobéir	s'opposer
s'abaisser	destiner	pardonner
accoutumer	se déterminer	parvenir
admettre	disposer	penser
s'adonner	donner	perdre
s'adresser	employer	persister
aider	encourager	plaire
aimer	s'endurcir	se plaire
s'amuser	s'engager	porter
s'appliquer	enseigner	se rapporter
apprendre	être (<i>to belong to,</i>	pousser
s'apprêter	<i>to be busy</i>	se préparer
s'arrêter	exciter	prétendre
s'attacher	exhorter	recouvrir
s'attendre	s'exercer	remédier
autoriser	s'exposer	résister
avoir	se faire	se résoudre
chercher	se fier	ressembler
compatir	s'habituer	rester
condamner	inciter	réussir
consentir	incliner	songer
consister	se mettre	subvenir
contrevenir	nuire	succéder
contribuer	obéir	survivre
démander	obvier	tendre
déplaire	s'obstiner	travailler
se déplaier	s'opiniâtrer	viser

The following verbs take no preposition after them, before infinitives.

affirmer	devoir	pouvoir
aimer mieux	dire	prétendre
aller	écouter	publier
appercevoir	entendre	regarder
assurer	envoyer	savoir
avouer	faire	sembler
compter	falloir	soutenir
confesser	laisser	témoigner
considérer	mener	se trouver
courir	nier	valoir mieux
croire	observer	venir
daigner	oser	voir
déclarer	ouïr	vouloir
déposer	paraître	

Commencer, continuer, contraindre, dire, s'efforcer, engager, être, exhorter, forcer, inviter, manquer, oublier, prier, résoudre, tâcher, tarder, take sometimes d after them, and sometimes de, as the ear requires it; but this of course, is to be learnt by practice.

ADVERBS.

ADVERBS, PREPOSITIONS, CONJUNCTIONS, and INTERJECTIONS, are undeclined, and consequently present no difficulty; being readily found in the dictionary, with examples on their use.

I will make these general remarks that most Adverbs in French are formed from Adjectives, by adding the syllable *ment* to the Adjective, or *ement* if the adjective ends with a consonant; thus from—

Absolu, *absolute*
 admirable, *admirable*
 adroit, *dexterous*
 amer, *bitter*
 ample, *large*
 aveugle, *blind*
 autre, *other*
 brave, *brave*
 certain, *certain*
 chaud, *warm*
 dernier, *last*
 dure, *hard*
 entier, *entire*
 étroit, *strait*
 extérieur, *the outside*
 facile, *easy*
 fidèle, *faithful*
 fort, *strong*
 grand, *great*
 haut, *high*
 honnête, *honest*
 humble, *humble*
 intérieur, *interior*
 joli, *pretty*
 juste, *just*
 lent, *slow*
 libre, *free*
 lourd, *heavy*
 marital, *matrimonial*
 médiocre, *middling*

misérable, *miserable*
 noble, *noble*
 paisible, *peaceable*
 parfait, *perfect*
 passable, *passable*
 pauvre, *poor*
 petit, *little*
 poli, *polished*
 profond, *deep*
 prompt, *quick*
 pur, *pure*
 rapide, *rapid*
 rare, *rare*
 rond, *round*
 sage, *wise*
 secret, *secret*
 sensible, *sensible*
 sévère, *severe*
 simple, *simple*
 sincère, *sincere*
 sobre, *sober*
 solide, *solid*
 sourd, *deaf*
 subite, *sudden*
 subtile, *subtle*
 tranquille, *quiet*
 premier, *first*
 second, *second*
 troisième, *third*
 quatrième, &c. &c.

From which we form the adverbs—*absolument*, *absolutely*; *admirablement*, *admirably*; *adroitement*, *dexterously*, &c.

If the feminine of the Adjective is not formed by *e*, the Adverb is formed from the feminine, as—

Attentif	attentive	<i>attentive</i>
avantageux	avantageuse	<i>advantageous</i>
bon	bonne	<i>good</i>
courageux	courageuse	<i>courageous</i>
cruel	cruelle	<i>cruel</i>
démonstratif	démonstrative	<i>demonstrative</i>
doux	douce	<i>sweet</i>
fou	folle	<i>mad</i>
frais	fraîche	<i>fresh</i>
heureux	heureuse	<i>happy</i>
honteux	honteuse	<i>shameful</i>
mou	molle	<i>soft</i>
nouveau	nouvelle	<i>new</i>
positif	positive	<i>positive</i>
respectueux	respectueuse	<i>respectful</i>
voluptueux	voluptueuse	<i>voluptuous, &c.</i>

As: *attentivement, avantageusement, bonnement, courageusement, &c.*

Adverbs are usually placed after the verb in simple tenses, and before the participle in the compound, but never (as in English), between the nominative and the verb.

EXAMPLES.

Il parle toujours Français, *he always speaks French.*
 il arrive fréquemment, *it often happens*
 j'ai bien dormi, *I have slept well*
 nous avons bien dîné, *we have dined well.*

PREPOSITIONS.

Prepositions express the relation which exists between things or persons, as:

Dans, *in*; sous, *under*; à, *at*.

Prepositions are always placed in French before the word to which they relate.

CONJUNCTIONS.

A Conjunction is a word which joins words and sentences together, as—*et, and*; *mais, but*; *si, if*; *car, for*; *donc, then, &c.*

The only observation I have to make here, is that the following conjunctions generally govern the subjunctive mood :

Afin que
à Dieu ne plaise que
Dieu veuille que
plût à Dieu que
avant que
ce n'est pas que
encore que
loin que
quoi que
de peur que
de crainte que
à la bonne heure que
au cas que
en attendant que
en cas que
en sorte que
bien que
malgré que
non que
non pas que
il faut que
sans que

jusqu'à ce que
non que
non pas que
supposé que
à moins que
supposons que
supposez que
si non que
soit que
tant que
pour peu que
pour que
pourvu que
quel que
quelque que
quoique
si peu que
peu s'en faut que
tant s'en faut que
j'empêcherai que
je crains que
j'appréhende que

The verbs *croire, prétendre, penser, se douter, gager, parier, nier, présumer, compter, imaginer, soupçonner, soutenir*, preceded by a negation, require the subjunctive.

INTERJECTIONS.

Interjections express affections, emotions, or feelings of the mind, as :—ah ! ha ! eh ! hé ! ah ! fi ! fi donc ! hihi ! hélas ! bon ! o ! oh ! ouf ! hola ! gare ! chut ! paix ! st ! allons ! courage ! peste ! parbleu ! merbleu ! corbleu ! ventrebleu ! têtebleu !

USEFUL OBSERVATIONS.

Monsieur, Messieurs, Madame, Mesdames, Mademoiselle, Mesdemoiselles, are politely put before the possessive pronouns *votre* and *vos*, as :

J'ai vu *Monsieur* votre oncle, *I have seen your uncle*.

Comment se portent *Mesdemoiselles* vos cousines ?
how are your cousins ?

The French say—*I have* hunger, thirst, cold, warmth, need, want, right, wrong, fear, shame, sleep, so many feet of circumference, length, breadth, thickness, depth, height, and so many years, as :

J'ai faim
tu es chaud
il a soif
nous avons froid
vous avez besoin
il a raison

ils ont tort
elle a honte
elle a sommeil
avez-vous peur ?
elle a trente ans

Avoir 60 pieds de circonférence, de longueur, de largeur, d'épaisseur, de profondeur, de hauteur.

Speaking of the weather we always make use of the impersonal *il fait*, as :

Quel temps *fait-il* ? *how is the weather ?*
il fait beau temps, *it is fine weather*
il fait mauvais temps, *it is bad weather*
il fait chaud, *it is warm*
il fait froid, *it is cold*
il fait du vent, *it is windy*
il fait sombre, *it is dark*
il fait clair de lune, *it is moonlight*
il fait nuit, *it is night*
il se fait tard, *it gets late*
il se fait nuit, *it is growing dark*

E X E R C I S E S.

ON THE ARTICLES. (*See page 1st.*)

The Beef	Le bœuf	The Kettle	La bouilloire
— Bread	Le pain	— Milk	Le lait
— Bread and Butter	La tartine	— Rolls	Les petits pains
— Butter	Le beurre	— Saucer	La soucoupe
— Cake	Le gâteau	— Sugar	Le sucre
— Coffee	Le café	— Tea	Le thé
— Coffee-pot	La cafetière	— Tea-spoon	La Cuillère à café
— Cream	La crème	— Tea-pot	La théière
— Cream-jug	Le pot à la crème	— Tea-tray	Le Plateau
— Cup	La tasse	— Table-cloth	La nappe
— Ham	Le jambon	— Water	L' eau

P H R A S E S.

Do you take ?	Prenez vous ?	If you please	S'il vous plaît
Do you like ?	Aimez vous ?	Pass me	Passez moi
Give me	Donnez moi	There is	Voilà
Have you ?	Avez vous ?	Yes, I have	Oui J'ai
Here is	Voici	Yes, I like	Oui J'aime

EXERCISE 1. (*See page 1.*)

Have you the coffee ? Yes, I have the coffee. Have you the cream ? Yes, I have the cream. Give me the water. There is the water. Give me the bread. Here is the bread. Give me the butter. Here is the butter. Give me the coffee-pot. Here is the coffee-pot. Do you take any (1) rolls ? If you please. Pass me the sugar. Here is the sugar. Do you take (1) tea ? If you please.

Observe.—The figures in this and following Exercises refer to the notes at the end of the work.

EXERCISE 2.

Pass me the cake. Here is the cake. Pass me the tea-spoon. There is the tea-spoon. Give me the tray. Here is the tray. Have you the table-cloth? Yes, I have the table-cloth. Do you like (2) cream? Yes, I like (2) cream. Pass me the kettle. Here is the kettle. Give me the cream-jug. Here is the cream-jug. Do you like (2) sugar? Yes, I like sugar. Give me some (1) bread.

EXERCISE 3.

To the bread. Of the butter. From the kettle. Of the water. To the tea-tray. From the sugar. To the rolls. From the cake. Of the coffee. From the tea-pot. Of the tea. To the table-cloth. To the cup. Of the saucer. From the cream. To the cream-jug. From the tea-tray. To the milk. Of the ham. From the milk. Of the milk. Do you take (1) milk? Do you like (2) cream? Have you the ham? There is the saucer. If you please, pass me the coffee. Yes, I have the milk. Yes, I like (2) sugar.

ON THE NOUNS OR SUBSTANTIVES.

(See page 1.) *Plural of Nouns.*

VOCABULARY.

Book	(m) Livre	Horse	(m) Cheval
Cabbage	(m) Chou	Nose	(m) Nez
Daughter	(f) Fille	Son	(m) Fils
Breakfast	(m) Déjeuner	Voice	(f) Voix
Fire	(m) Feu	Work	(m) Travail
Hat	(m) Chapeau	Pen-knife	(m) Canif

PHRASES.

Good morning,	Bonjour, Mon-	Sit down.	Asseyez vous
Sir.	sieur.	There is-there	
Go and fetch	Allez chercher	are	Voilà
Here is	Voici	The son is at	Le fils est à
Here are		London	Londres
I thank you,	Je vous re me-	Will you have	Voulez vous
Sir	cie, Monsieur	With pleasure	Avec plaisir
I will take	Je prendrai		

AFFIRMATIVE.

INTERROGATIVE.

(See page 13.)

I have	J'ai	Have I ?	Ai-je ? [47
He has	Il a	Has he ?	A-t-il ? Seenote
We have	Nous avons	Have we ?	Avons-nous ?
You have	Vous avez	Have you ?	Avez-vous ?
They have	Ils ont	Have they ?	Ont-ils ?

AFFIRMATIVE AND NEGATIVE.

INTERROGATIVE, &c.

I have not	Je n'ai pas	Have I not ?	N' ai-je pas ?
He has not	Il n'a pas	Has he not ?	N' a-t-il pas ?
We have not	Nous n'avons pas	Have we not ?	N' avons-nous pas ?
You have not	Vous n'avez pas	Have you not ?	N' avez-vous pas ?
They have not	Ils n'ont pas	Have they not ?	N' ont-ils pas ?

FOR THE NEGATIVE.—(See page 16.)

Appeler, to call } See pages 17 and 18.
 Donner, to give }

EXERCISE 4.

Good morning, sir. Have you the books? Yes, I have the books. Go, and fetch the horses. Yes, with pleasure. I thank you, sir. He has the son (5) of Mr. A. at breakfast. Will you have some (1) cabbages? Have they some (1) fiats? Yes, with pleasure. He has the hat. Sit down to breakfast. Have you no (3) horses? Yes, I have (1) horses. Call the sons of (5) Mr. E. Here are the works. I have no (3) voice. The son (5) of Mr. B. is at London. We have no (3) horses. I have not the pen-knife.

EXERCISE 5.

I have some (1) bread. He has no (3) butter. He has some (1) bread and butter. I have no (3) cake. Have I any (1) tea? Have I no (3) cream? Yes, we have some (1) milk. You have no (3) tea. They have no (3) fires. Do you like (1) books? I have the water. You have no (3) sugar. Thank you, sir, I have the cream. Give me some (1) milk, if you please. Of the works. To the cabbages. Of the noses. From the voices. To the books. Of the books. To the sons. From the horses. Of the hats. Give me some water, if you please.

ON THE ADJECTIVES.

(See p. 2, Note 10.)

VOCABULARY.

Agreeable	Agréable	Good	Bon
Ancient	Ancien	Greek	Grec
Bad	Mauvais	Handsome	Beau
Big	Gros	Hot	Chaud
Blunt	Emoussé	New	Nouveaux
Brown	Bis	Neat or clean	Propre
Different	Différent	Poor	Pauvre
Dry	Sec	Ready	Prêt
English	Anglais	Red	Rouge
Expensive	Couteux	Small	Petit
Fatal	Fatal	Strong	Fort
Fine	Beau	Studious	Studieux
Five	Cinq	Tender	Tendre
Four	Quatre	Ungrateful	Ingrat
Fresh	Frais	Wide	Large
Full	Plein	White	Blanc

VERBS.

AFFIRMATIVE.

INTERROGATIVE.

I had	J'avais	Had I ?	Avais-je ?
He had	Il avait	Had he ?	Avait-il ?
We had	Nous avions	Had we ?	Avions-nous ?
You had	Vous aviez	Had you ?	Aviez-vous ?
They had	Ils avaient	Had they ?	Avaient-ils ?

AFFIRMATIVE AND NEGATIVE. NEGATIVE. INTERROGATIVE

I had not	Je n' avais pas	Had I not ?	N' avais-je pas ?
He had not	Il n' avait pas	Had he not ?	N' avait-il pas ?
We had not	Nous n' avions pas	Had we not ?	N' avions nous pas ?
You had not	Vous n' aviez pas	Had you not ?	N' aviez vous pas ?
They had not	Ils n' avaient pas	Had they not ?	N' avaient-ils pas ?

EXERCISE 6.

They had some (1) white bread. They had not any (1) English horses. Had you any (1) (10) good tea-trays ? We had some (1) tender beef. Had I any (1) hams ? Yes, I had four or five hams. Had you any (1) Greek books ? Go and fetch some (1) (10) small tea-spoons. Do you like (2) strong tea ?

I had not different (1) horses. There are some (1) small (10) tea-spoons. He had no (1) ancient coffee-pots. Had he any (1) agreeable daughters? Had you a (9) poor fire? They had no (3) expensive books. Had I ungrateful (1) sons? Yes, we had (1) handsome (10) daughters. Had they some (1) hot water? Had we not some (1) neat table-cloths? Has (47) he any (1) bread? Yes, he has some (1) brown bread. Had he not some (1) fresh butter? Had they any (1) red cabbages?

EXERCISE 7.

Had you any (1) blunt pen-knives? Had we not strong (1) voices? He had a (9) big (10) nose. Had I no new (1) hats? You had not any (1) clean water. Had they not full (1) cups? Pass me some (1) clean saucers. They had no (3) clean saucers. Give me the fatal cup. Yes, with pleasure. Have you any (1) milk ready? We had not a (9) dry cream jug. You had a (9) wide kettle. Had you not (10) bad (1) butter? Have you any (1) good (10) cream? I had some (1) new cakes. Yes, I like strong (2) tea. Had you not some (1) expensive tea-trays? I have some (1) handsome (10) cakes. Have you any (1) tender hams? Good morning, sir.

See page 13.

INDICATIVE MOOD, PRESENT TENSE, and COM-
POUND of PRESENT, also the PERFECT of the Verb
AVOIR.

NOUNS.

Arm-chair	(m) Fauteuil	Lead	(m) Plomb
Boat	(m) Bateau	Man	(m) Homme
Coat	(m) Habit	Misfortune	(m) Malheur
Enemy	(m) Ennemi	Monkey	(m) Singe
Friend	(m) Ami	Muslin	(f) Mousseline
Grief	(m) Chagrin	Relations	(m) Parens
Happiness	(m) Bonheur	Reward	(f) Récompense
Holiday	(m) Congé	Room	(f) Chambre
House	(f) Maison	Spectacles	(f) Lunettes
Lace	(f) Dentelle	Velvet	(m) Velours

ADJECTIVES.

Clean	Net	Mad	Fou
Complete	Complet	Narrow	Etroit
Deceitful	Trompeur	New	Neuf, Nouveau
Easy	Facile, Aisé	Null	Nul
Faithful	Fidèle	Old	Vieux
Great—tall	Grand	Obstinate	Entêté
Happy	Heureux	Public	Public
In decay	Caduc	Soft	Mou
Inquisitive	Curieux	Useless	Inutile
Like	Pareil	Sincère	Franc

EXERCISE 8.

They had great (10) rewards (1). You have been sincere. The lace is like. Go and fetch some (1) narrow muslin. Give me some (1) new cream. Call some (1) friends. Here is some lace. He has some arm-chairs. We have had (1) great (10) misfortunes. The boat is dry. Velvet (2) is expensive. Will you have any (1) holidays? They have been obstinate. The men are inquisitive. The relations are English. The men are poor. There is the lace. I will take the reward. I had no (3) happiness. The grief has been great. There is a (9) public breakfast. You have been poor. Have you not (53) been poor? Yes, we are poor. The spectacles are clean. We have five monkeys. I have been ungrateful.

EXERCISE 9.

I am faithful. I had (1) sincere friends. Had he any (1) arm-chairs? Yes, he had some (1) easy arm-chairs. You are obstinate. We have been sincere. We had (1) deceitful enemies. Are (4) monkeys (2) inquisitive? Yes, they are inquisitive. I have been happy. They are* public (1) misfortunes. Lead (2) is soft. The spectacles have been useless. The grief has been great. I have been deceitful. The men have been mad. The rooms are not clean. The happiness is not complete. Are (4) not the houses in decay? Is (4) not the muslin narrow? Had you any (1) relations? They had (1) obstinate enemies. There are (14) public breakfasts. The boat is new. Is (4) the boat old? Velvet (2) is soft.

* See Ex. 63.

PHRASES.

It is one o'clock	Il est une heure
It is five minutes past one	Il est une heure et cinq minutes
It is half-past two	Il est deux heures et demie
It wants a quarter to two	Il est deux heures moins un quart
What o'clock is it?	Quelle heure est il?
It is past four	Il est quatre heures passées
Has it struck one?	Est il une heure? [minutes]
No, it wants five minutes to one	Non, il est une heure moins cinq
It is a quarter-past one	Il est une heure et un quart
It is not twelve yet	Est ce qu'il n'est pas encore midi

EXERCISE 17.

She lost the lace in (13) May. He was deceived (12) in (13) August. December is the end of the year. He lost the 60th reward in (13) March. In May, he lost the best of friends. The spectacles were obtained (12) on (11) the first (10) Friday of April. Did you receive any (1) flowers in (13) July? No, they (the flowers) were received (12) in (13) August. The husband was in (20) London five days in (13) July. What o'clock was it on (11) Wednesday, when he received the books? It was a quarter past two. It wants twelve minutes to one. I shall obtain the tea-trays on (11) Friday. She obtained the water on Monday. He would not answer for (23) the twelve men on (11) Tuesday. He did not spill the water. The six men were hung (12) in (13) March. They melted the lead in January (13). They came down at twenty minutes past two.

EXERCISE 18.

At six o'clock I will come down to the house. At two o'clock on (11) Tuesday, the four monkeys will be ready. In (13) January, the four industrious men divided the velvet. The 4th of January (43) was the hottest (6) day of the month. There are (14) four weeks and three days in March. Let them receive five dozen (15) cakes in (13) April. On (11) the 24th of May (43), I shall receive the ninth (10) book. The hats were chosen (12) the 29th of June (43). There are (14) one† hundred men, and seventy are poor. Let them ask for four dozen (15) tea-spoons on Friday. Will you not show the work on (11) Saturday? No, I will show the work on (11) Thursday. He spoke to the ladies on (11) Wednesday.

† Omit one.

Thirty-six men were betrayed (12) in July (13). On (11) the 6th of August (43), the eight relations (38) came down. On (11) Sunday at noon, two very agreeable merchants were in (55) the house.

EXERCISE 19.

It wants twenty minutes to nine. I shall give the book on (11) the 6th of (43) August, at a quarter to six. He had two bad (10) accidents in (13) September. October is the tenth (10) month of the year. Was it the 13th of (43) November? He showed five tea-pots in (13) December. He lost the bread and butter on (11) Monday. At what o'clock did (47) he lose the ham? He lost the ham at eleven minutes to four. Have you any (1) saucers? Yes, I have seven dozen (15) saucers. On the fourth of (43) November, I shall have two thousand cakes. I will prepare seventeen boats on (11) Friday at noon. The five old (10) arm chairs were lost (12) in July (13). He was in (55) the room twenty-five minutes. Is it half-past eleven? No, it wants twenty minutes to ten. Good morning, Sir, I shall be in (20) London by half-past seven.

VOCABULARY.—VERBS.—1st Conjugation.

(See page 17, &c.)

Assure to	Assurer	Reward to	Récompenser
Burn	Bruler	Shake off	Secouer
Clean	Nettoyer	Spoil	Gâter
Furnish	Meubler	Sweep	Balayer

NOUNS.

Building	(m) Edifice	Inkstand	(m) Encrier
Castle	(m) Château	Kitchen	(f) Cuisine
Church	(f) Eglise	Postillion	(m) Postillon
Cloak	(m) Manteau	Sailor	(m) Matelot
Dust	(f) Poussière	Wood	(m) Bois

ON THE PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

(See page 4.)

EXERCISE 20.

The sailor assured him (28). The sailors rewarded him (28) Did he clean (47) the church? I will furnish the

castle for him (28). They burned the wood. Did the postillions (4) shake off the dust for them (28)? Have I not (53) spoiled the cloak? Was the (4) kitchen swept (12) for (23) him last Tuesday? The building shall be cleaned (12) for (23) them on (11) Monday. When I assured him (28). Shall you not (53) reward him (28)? Should not the kitchen (4) be cleaned for (23) him? The two postillions cleaned the cloak for (23) them. An (9) inkstand is very useful to her (28)

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS. (See page 5).

VOCABULARY.—VERBS. 1st CONJ.

Brew to	Brasser	Plunder	Piller
Eat	Manger	Rob	Voler
Forget	Oublier	Send	Envoyer
Grind	Broyer	Strike	Frapper
Hurt	Blessor	Throw away	Jetter
Lend*	Prêter		

* Governs the Dative.

NOUNS.

Aunt	(f) Tante	Library	(f) Bibliothèque
Barley	(f) Orge	Miller	que
Bean	(f) Fève	Mob	(m) Meunier
Beer	(f) Bière	Province	(f) Populace
Cushion	(m) Coussin	Pupil	(f) Province
Doorkeeper	(m) Portier	Porter	(m & f) Elève
Granary	(m) Grenier	Soldier	(f) Bière forte
Grandfather	(m) Grand père	Village	(m) Soldat
Looking glass	(f) Glace	Wheat	(m) Village
			(m) Froment

EXERCISE 21.

His grandfather was very much (12) hurt. His wheat and barley were (12) stolen. His miller brewed my beer. Do not (53) forget to (19) send* my aunt some (1) porter. The mob plundered my library. The door-keepers struck my grandfather. My pupils will be in (55) the library by twenty minutes to seven. His miller stole my beans. My aunt lent her (28) three books on (11) Friday. Will (52) you lend me (28) your looking-glass? Their soldiers plundered fourteen villages. My granary has never (53) been (12) robbed. His beer is the strongest in (8) the province.

* French—to my, &

EXERCISE 22.

I assure you (48) my cushions were (12) stolen. Shall you forget my looking-glass? Are the soldiers (4) yours? No, they are my grandfather's.* The province is beautiful, but its wheat is very bad. He struck (38) a friend of your's, last Tuesday, at Noon. His wheat and barley were (12) thrown away. My door-keeper forgot to (19) send† my aunt the cushion. His soldiers and mine plundered (38) the village. The library is not† my father's, but theirs. My barley has been (12) stolen.

* They are to my grandfather. † In Fr.—to my, &c.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.—(See page 6.)

VOCABULARY.—VERBS.—1st Conjugation, page 17, &c.

Avoid to	Eviter	Defame	Deffamer
Blame	Blâmer	Employ	Employer
Break	Casser	Fall	Tomber
Chastise	Corriger	Hope	Espérer
Continue	Demeurer	Refuse	Refuser
Deceive	Tromper	Send back	Renvoyer

NOUNS.

Amusement	(m) Amusement	Guard	(m) Conducteur
Business	(f) Affaire	Motion	(m) Mouvement
Captain	(m) Capitaine	Music master	Maître de musique
Carpet-bag	(m) Sac de nuit	Pencil	(m) Crayon
Chess-board	(m) Damier	Physician	(m) Médecin
China	(f) Porcelaine	Ship	(m) Vaisseau
Coachman	(m) Cocher	Solicitor	(m) Procureur
Dentist	(m) Dentiste	Stage Coach	(f) Diligence
Fire screen	(m) Ecran	Travelling Carriage	(f) Berline
Flute	(f) Flûte		

EXERCISE 23.

Give me the carpet-bag which is in my travelling carriage. The physician who was sent back on (11) Monday. My flute which was stolen (12), has been sent back (12). The Gent. who dined here is a (21) music-master. The guard who fell from the coach is very much (12) wounded. Here are (14) the two chess-boards which are broken (12). There are (14 and 1) dentists in (55) the City. The solicitor whom he em-

played deceived (28) him. I have broken the flute which you gave (28) me. The captain with whom you dined. I hope (48) the china, which I have sent back (12), will not be broken (12). Did she refuse the fire-screen which I sent her (28)

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.—(See page 7.)

EXERCISE 24.

Here are (14) the two pencils—which did you break? What (37) broke your china? The motion of the ship. Whose business* is it? Is it not the solicitor's (41) business? (56) In (18) what have I deceived you? Which of the two music-masters shall I employ? Whose fault* is it? Here is (14) the chess-board which he broke. Who called the guard? Here are (14) the two men who fell from the stage-coach. My fire-screen is broken—whose fault* is it? Who blamed (28) me? Who is the captain? What day of the month is it? Whose flute would you have sent back?

* To whom is the fault?

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.—(See page 6.)

EXERCISE 25.

She sent back this china and that chess-board. Did he (47) blame this coachman or that (34)? This (34) deceives me (28). Which of those two men fell from the travelling carriage? That (34). This flute which he broke is useless. The guard and coachman never (53) refused me (28) those carpet-bags. Send me (28) back that pencil. The motion of the ship broke (38) that china. Those physicians avoided that business. You should (36, i) not have blamed that solicitor. I hope (48) that business will be nothing. That man avoided me (28). Here are (14) the two flutes—which should (36, a) I have? This (34).

VOCABULARY.—VERBS.

Account for
Bring
Buy
Carry away
Listen

Expliquer
Apporter
Acheter
Emporter
Ecouter

Manufacture
Pinch
Ruin
Stop or Check
Take away or
pull off

Fabriquer
Gêner
Ruiner
Arrêter
Oter

NOUNS.

Ambition	(f) Ambition	Stupidity	(f) Bêtise
Boldness	(f) Hardiesse	Shoe	(m) Soulier
Great coat	(f) Redingote	Slippers	(f) Pantoufles
Gloves	(m) Gants	Stockings	(m) Bas
Necklace	(m) Collier	Umbrella	(m) Parapluie
Obstinacy	(m) Entêtement	Watch	(f) Montre
Parasol	(m) Parasol	Wit	(m) Esprit

EXERCISE 26.

This ambition will be checked (12). That boldness will ruin you (28). He would not (53) buy that great coat. Whose* fault is it that those stockings were taken away? The man's (41) fault who was here. These shoes pinch me (28) very much. This obstinacy will check his ambition. Which of these two umbrellas will (52) you have—this (34) or that? Who manufactured those parasols? That watch was manufactured (12) by my grandfather. I will account for that obstinacy. He pulled off those slippers because they pinched him (28). That necklace was never yours. These gloves and that great coat were carried away by him on (11) the 9th of May (43).

* To whom is the fault that—

INDEFINITE OR INDETERMINATE PRO-
NOUNS.—(See page 7.)

EXERCISE 27.

They have carried away my slippers. People (54) would (53) never listen to his wit. Every one brought his great coat and umbrella. There was (14) no one to (23) check his ambition. Every one will account for this. Did you not manufacture this watch and that necklace? No, neither the one nor the other. Somebody brought me (28) those gloves. This wit will ruin nobody. Others will be ruined by his stupidity. Several parasols were bought (12) by those ladies. Whoever you be, account for your boldness.

VOCABULARY.

	Vin de Bour-	Nouns.	Verbs.
Burgundy wine	goyne	Accept	Accepter 1
Capers	(f) Câpres	Attribute	Attribuer 1
Cheese	(m) Fromage	Bring back	Rapporter 1
Cinnamon	(m) Cannelle	Bring up	Élever 1
Cider	(m) Cidre	Civilize	Civiliser 1
Champagne	Vin de cham-	Contribute	Contribuer 1
	pagne	Dislike	Ne pas aimer 1
Egg	(m) Œuf	Depend on	Compter 1
Ginger	(m) Gingembre	Learn	Enseigner 1
Gold	(m) Or	Leave	Quitter 1
Honour	(m) Honneur	Mention	Declarer 1
Hundred wt.	(m) Quintal		Parler 1
Hogshead	(f) Barrique	Manifest	Manifester 1
Oil	(f) Huile	Offend	Offenser 1
Ounce	(m) Once	Perceive	Apercevoir 3
Pint	(f) Pinte	Receive	Recevoir 3
Pound (wt.)	(f) Livre		
Rhenish wine	Vin de Rhin		
Silver	(f) Argent		
Vinegar	(m) Vinaigre		
Wine	(m) Vin		

EXERCISE 28.

Here (14) are (1) Burgundy and (1) Champagne—which (52) will you take? Here (14) are (1) wine and cider (1)—which will (52) you take?—this* or that (34)? I shall take cider, if you please. Did you give him (28) any§ of that ginger? Yes, I gave him six or seven ounces of it (28). Will your ship (4) bring back (47) less than (15) eighty hundred weight of cheese? Who sent that ginger back, and how much was there (14) of it (28)? Will (52) you accept as a† small (10) reward, a (9) hogshead of this wine, or a hundred weight of that pepper? I will accept, with pleasure, the former.‡ Do you think (48) he had as much (15) honour as (7) his brother? Never (53) will I continue in that house—it is so much in decay, that it will fall. You forgot that you lent (38) him (28) a hundred weight of (5) cheese, but he has sent you (28) it back.

* In French (of this and of that). † No article before the adjective. ‡ In French, celui là. § Omit “any.”

EXERCISE 29.

Did you notice who brought back the cinnamon, and how much there was (14) of it (28). Your brother bought but (53) four hogsheads of (5) Burgundy. It is not true that my

ship brought back nine hogsheads of (5) vinegar—it (53) only brought back eight hogsheads. If you have received (12) any (1) capers, will (52) you send me four pounds of them (28). I have bought a hogshead of (5) cider—if you will (52) have (28) some (d), I will give you a (9) pint (d). If you have no (3) oil, I will lend you (28) some (d). My grandfather has received, by that ship, some (1) gold and (1) silver, but I hope (48) you will not mention it (d) to any one. Every one hopes that his ambition and (a) boldness may be (12) checked. More (15) than fourteen thousand eggs were brought over (12) in (55) that ship, of which more (15) than seven hundred were broken (12). You have bought more (15) hogsheads of (5) that Rhenish wine than your father. This is not the wine which your father would have sent them (28).

(d) In French (some of it—pint of it) (28). (a) The possessive pronoun must be repeated in French before every noun.

VOCABULARY.

NOUNS.

Art	m Art
Chemistry	f Chimie
Invention	f Invention
Law	m Droit [tiques]
Mathematics	f Mathéma-
Mechanics	f Mécaniques
Music	f Musique
Painting	f Peinture
Printing	f Imprimerie
Profession	f Profession
Professor	m Professeur
Pursuit	f Poursuite
Science	f Science
Study	f Etude

ADJECTIVES.

Busy	Occupé
Disgusting	Dégoûtante
Entertaining	Amusante
Conceited	Vain
General	Général
Ignorant	Ignorant
Intolerable	Intolérable
Perplexing	Embrouillé
Profitable	Profitable
Respectable	Respectable
Skilled	Expert, Savant
Violent	Violent

EXERCISE 30.

He spoke of (5) astronomy and (5) chemistry—in (55) which of those two sciences is he most skilled? In (55) the latter (e). He brought up his son to the study of (5) chemistry—a (9) very useful and entertaining pursuit. I hope (48) he will be chastised (12) for defaming (g) so respectable a professor of (5) mathematics as (7) (f) your father. Do you not consider that the invention of printing contributed (38) much to civilize this miserable world? Did not (53) the study (4) of painting contribute (38 and 47) much to her amusement? The law is the most perplexing but profitable (h) of (5) all

(2) professions. His daughter was more skilled in (2) music (7) than yours, because she was taught (12) by a very skillful professor. What o'clock (38) was it when that music-master of whom you speak was here? It wanted ten minutes to seven.

(e) In French, celui là. (f) Monsieur, &c. (g) for to have defamed. (h) the most profitable.

VOCABULARY.—NOUNS.

Arrogance	f Arrogance	Outrage	f Affront
Company	f Compagnie	Presumption	f Présomption
Conduct	f Conduite	Pride	f Orgueil
Coxcomb	m Fat [respect	Protection	f Protection
Disrespect	m Manque de	Report	m Bruit
Habit	f Habitude	Ruin	f Ruine
Impudence	f Impudence	Top	m Haut
Kindness	f Bonté	Warehouse	m Magasin
Nonsense	m Galimatias	Workman	m Ouvrier

EXERCISE 31.

Is he so ungrateful as (7) to (19) deceive that professor of (5) mathematics who gave him (28) all (that which) he has? What I (g) dislike in (56) them is their pride. What (18) is he so busy about that he manifests towards us such disrespect? There were (14) several professors of (5) music present who despised his arrogance and presumption (a). We think it (m) necessary to (19) hide from his brothers this violent outrage. His nonsense was so intolerable that (7) we were obliged to (19) quit his company. There was (14) a general report that one of his workmen fell from the house-top (45).

(a) See note (a), exercise 29. (g) In French—that which I—(m) Omit, it.

EXERCISE 32.

That wicked (10) man deceived several who have been his best (10) friends. He has a (9) very bad habit of laughing (19) when people (54) speak to him (28). Is (47) there (14) any one in (55) the house who speaks French? There is (14) nothing (53) whatever (b) in (55) that proposal which will offend him (28). There is (14) nothing (53) in (55) the world (a) so disgusting as (7) a (9) conceited and ignorant coxcomb. I hope (48) the merchant, whose two warehouses were (12) burnt

down, will not be (12) ruined. His brother attributes his ruin to that coxcomb's (41) stupidity. Is this or that (34) the warehouse from which his barley was (12) stolen? It is that one (34). Do you think that the friends on whom I depend will deceive me (28)? Is (47) there (14) anything (15) so disgusting as (7) that man's (41) impudence?

(a) Of so. (b) Omit, "whatever."

EXERCISE 33.

What presumption could be greater than (7) that man's? (a) His pride is so great that he refused to (19) speak to me (28). What an outrage! your conduct is intolerable. I shall be much obliged to you (28) if (25) you would bring me (28) back those gloves. What stupidity it is (b) to (19) be offended at his impudence! The conduct of some one was so disgusting that people (54) left his house. If (31) you depend on his protection, you will be deceived (12). There is (14) nothing (53 and 3) more intolerable than (7) their arrogance. That ignorant coxcomb had the presumption to (19) break my brother's (41) watch (2). Is what he mentioned to me (28) true (d)? There are (14) many warehouses in that city.

(a) That man's presumption (41). (b) Est ce. See exercise 63 (d) In French, is it true that which he mentioned?

ON THE IRREGULAR VERBS.

VOCABULARY.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

Ascertain to	Apprendre
Admit	Admettre
Abstain	Abstenir
Belong to	Appartenir
Go	Aller
Learn	Apprendre
Pull down	Abattre
Sit	Asseoir

REGULAR VERBS.

Prove to	Prouver	1
Study	Etudier	1

NOUNS.

Architect	m Architecte
England	f Angleterre
France	f France
Indies	f Indes
King	m Roi
Pains	f Peine
Play	m Jeu
Return	m Retour
Street	f Rue
Wood	m Bois

EXERCISE 34.

Where are you (32) going? I am going (32) to the wood, to (23) learn my lessons. Shall you sit down in (55) the wood? I shall sit there (28) two hours. Six houses were pulled down (12) to (23) build the large (10) church in (55) St. George's Street (45). Have you ascertained who was (38) the architect—and to whom those houses (4) belonged? They belonged (38) to the King of England. He will go (32) to the Indies on (a) his return from France (5). I have (53) never been in (20) France, but shall go (32) next January (13) with my brother, who speaks French better than I (c). He has undoubtedly (24) studied much better than (7) you. I admit that, Sir, but hope (48) the next lesson will prove to you (28) that I have taken more (15) pains. Very well, Sir, abstain from (2) play, and be more diligent. I will abstain from play during three weeks.

(a) At his, &c. (c) Que moi.

VOCABULARY.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

Attain or reach	Atteindre
Beat	Battre
Drink	Boire
Welcome, to be	Accueillir

ADJECTIVE.

Damp	Humide
------	--------

NOUNS.

Age	m Age
Chocolate	m Chocolate
Garden	m Jardin
Grass	f Herbe
Ground	f Terre
Knowledge	m Savoir
Latin	m Latin
Prize	m Prix
Rome	Rome
Sister	f Sœur

EXERCISE 35.

Do not go (32) in (55) the garden, for (23) the ground is very damp. If you do go (32) in (55) the garden, above all do not sit down on the grass. If you go (32) to (46) Mr. B.'s, you will be welcome. Do you drink tea (1) or coffee? I shall drink chocolate (1). I do not drink tea (3). We drink (1) coffee. They drink (1) milk. Did they drink (1) milk? Yes, they will drink (1) porter. Have they drunk

much (15) water? Has (47) he attained his tenth (10) year? He will not attain the age of his father. Did she attain to the knowledge of (5) her sister? They will obtain the Latin prize (45). If (31) he obtains the prize, he will go to (20) Rome. Have you beat him (28)? No, when I was going to beat him (28), the master called me (28), but I will beat him (28) to-morrow. Do not beat him (28). That I may not beat him (28). That we may beat her (28).

VOCABULARY.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

Appear	Comparaître
Commit	Commettre
Comprehend	Comprendre
Conduct	Conduire
Fight	Combattre
Understand	Comprendre

ADJECTIVE.

Barbarous	Barbare
-----------	---------

Nouns.

Ball	m Bal
Concert	m Concert
Country	m Pays
Crime	m Crime
Language	f Langue
People	m Gens
Success	m Succès
Zeal	m Zèle

EXERCISE 36.

The English soldiers fight with much (15) honour. People (54) commit less (15) crime in (55) a (9) civilised country than (7) in (55) a barbarous (i) one. He committed (38) many (15) crimes before (51 and 48) he appeared against him. Has (47) he appeared against him? He will appear against him on (11) the 6th of March (43). Do you understand French (2)? I am learning it (28). How do you find the language? I hope to understand it (28) soon. Many (15) people understand French (2). It is (g) a (9) very useful language, and not difficult to comprehend. He conducted his business with much (15) zeal. I shall conduct my sisters to (2) church. We have not conducted our business with success. Shall we conduct them (28) after the concert to the ball?

(i) One omitted. Country must be repeated. (g) See Ex. 63.

VOCABULARY.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

Afraid of, to be	Craindre
Believe	Croire
Cover	Couvrir
Fear	Craindre [illir]
Gather (in)	Cueillir & Recueillir
Know (note 22)	Connaitre
Start	Savoir
Tell	Partir
Write again	Dire
	Récrire

REGULAR VERBS.

Begin	Commencer
Embark	S'embarquer
Last	Durer
Pass	Passer
Plant	Planter

Sow
Sleep

Autumn
Cold
Clothing
Capital
Dover
Harvest
Spring
Summer
Sweden
Winter

Semer
Coucher

NOUNS.

f m	Automme
m	Froid
m	Vêtement
f	Capital
m	Douvres
f	Moisson
m	Printemps
m	Été
f	La Suède
m	Hiver

ADJECTIVE.

Honorable		Honorable
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EXERCISE 37.

Tell me (28) where you shall go (32) next (2) week. I shall (32) go to (20) Sweden. Shall you not be afraid of the cold, for (23) winter (2) begins in (13) October and lasts till (13) April. There is (14) neither (49) spring (21) nor autumn (21) in (20) Sweden. Summer (2) lasts about three months—in that time, they (54) sow, plant, and gather in the harvest. I shall not fear the cold, for (23) I shall cover myself (28) well. Do you know (22) the captain of the vessel in (55) which you are going (32)? Yes, I know (22) him (28) well, and believe him (a) to be an honorable man. Where shall you embark? I shall embark at Dover on (11) Tuesday. When shall you go (32) to (20) Stockholm, which is the capital of Sweden? I shall go (32) to (20) Stockholm about (b) the end of the month.

(a) In French, that that (see ex. 63) is a man, &c. (b) In French, about at the end, &c.

VOCABULARY.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

Employ, to	Employer	1
Ditto	Faire	
Send	Envoyer	1
Set out	Partir	
Sleep	Dormir	
Write	Ecrire	
REGULAR VERBS.		
Establish, to	Etablir	2
Request	Prier de	1

NOUNS.

m	Canton
f	La Chine
f	Grace
f	Nuit
	Liverpool
m	Plaisir
m	Commerce
m	Temps

EXERCISE 38.

I wrote to my brother in (20) China to (23) request him (28) to (19) send me some (1) tea. When did your brother (4), whom I have not the pleasure of knowing (19 and 22), set out for (23) China? It is (14) about six years since he started (38) for (23) China. When shall you write to your brother again? I do not believe (48) I shall write to him (28) again, for (23) I am going (32) to (20) China shortly (24). How shall you pass your (b) time in (20) China? I shall pass my (b) time in (55) a good (10) trade, at Canton, which my brother has (12) established for (23) me. Will (52) you do me the favour to request (19, d) my friend, Mr. S., to write (19 and 28) to me? When shall you go (c), and where shall you sleep the night before (51) you embark (19)? I shall go (c) the second of next month, and spend a (b) night at Liverpool.

(a) In French, of to send me (b) the time, night, &c. (c) set out. (d) to.

VOCABULARY.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

Born to be	Naitre	Book-case	f Bibliothèque
Die	Mourir	History	f Historie
Hear	Ouïr	Parish	f Paroisse
Put	Mettre	Population	f Population
Read	Lire	Soul	f Ame
NOUNS.		Town	f Ville
Author	m Auteur	Warwickshire	Warwickshire
Birmingham	Birmingham	ADJECTIVE.	
		Talented	Savant

EXERCISE 39.

What book is that (35) which you have been reading (12)? It is (c) the history of (5) Birmingham. Will (52) you have the goodness to tell (19) me (28) what is the population of (5) Birmingham. In (56) 1831, there were (14) one hundred (d) and twenty thousand souls. Were you born (12) at (20) Birmingham? No, but I was born (38) in (55) the parish of (5) Aston, near Birmingham. When shall you have read that book through? In (55) a (9) week. Put that book in (55) the bookcase, and give (39) me the history (5) of

Warwickshire. I understand that your father died at Birmingham—is it true? Yes, he died (28) there. I have heard say that he was very talented. I believe he was (a)—he was (38) the author of the history of this town. When shall you go (32) to (20) Birmingham? I shall set out next (2) week.

(a) In French. I think that yes. (c) See Ex. 63. (d) See Introduction, Page 3 and 4.

VOCABULARY.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

Can, to be able	Pouvoir
Please	Plaire
Rains	Pluvoir (imp.)
Return	Revenir
Take	Prendre

REGULAR VERBS.

Accompany, to	Accompagner	1
NOUNS.		
Compliment	m	Compliment
Departure	m	Départ
London		Londres
Mile	m	Mille

EXERCISE 40.

Can you tell me (28) what o'clock it is? It is nearly three. I am going (32) out to dinner at four. I am afraid (48) it will rain presently. I did not know (22 and 48) you were going (32) out to dine, but hope (48) you will take something before (51) your departure. I will, if you please, take something. Do you know (22) the house where I am going (32)? Yes, but I do not know (22) the gentleman. When do you think of returning? About six to-morrow morning. I shall then (24) go to (20) London for (23) a week. Can you accompany (28) me (a)? No, I cannot, for (23) I shall have other business (b) to attend to. Well! I must (27) go (33), will (52) you reach me (28) my great coat and (c) umbrella for (23) it rains. Although (30) I do not know (22) Mr. R., make my compliments to him (28). Good morning.

(a) In French, me there (y 28). (b) In French, things to do. (c) See (a) Ex. 29.

VOCABULARY—IRREGULAR VERBS.

Come, to	Venir	Laugh, to	Rire
Feel	Sentir	Live	Vivre
Follow	Suivre	Prescribe	Prescrire
Foresee	Prévoir	See	Voir

EXERCISE 41.

I feel very ill this morning, you must (27) send for a (9) physician. What is the matter (a) with you? I do not know (22) at all (53). You would not laugh, if (25) you felt what (g) I (26) do. Make my compliments to (2) Dr. S. and tell him (28) that I wish to see him (28) as soon as he can (b), for (23) I feel so bad. The physician has (44) come and desires to see you (28). Well! what (47) has Dr. S. (4) said? He has told me (28) that, if (25) I would follow his advice, I should eat and drink less. I foresaw (38) what (g) the Dr. would have said; he is always (24) candid. He said that because he does not know (22) what ails (c) me; but I will write immediately (24) to (2) Dr. T., who will prescribe for (23) me something (15) more. Well! now I can laugh. Do not be afraid, you will not die yet.

(a) Fr. What is that which you have—*Qu'est ce que vous avez.*
 (b) Future. (c) Fr. (That which I have). (g) that which.

VOCABULARY.—IRREGULAR VERBS.

Guide, to
Introduce

Conduire
Introduire

Promise, to
Transact

Promettre
Bonduire

EXERCISE 42.

My brother has (44) arrived in (20) London, and desires to see the curiosities. I cannot go (32) with him, for (23) I promised (38) yesterday to (19) go (32) to (20) Leicester to (23) transact some (1) business. Can I beg of you (28) to (19) accompany him (28) for (a) a day or two? I shall feel much (15) pleasure in so (16) doing. Will (52) you have the kindness to (19) introduce me (28) to your brother, whom I have not the pleasure of (19) knowing (22). How do you do (b), Sir—if you wish it (28), we will set out to-morrow morning; we will go (32) and (d) see the Monument, the British Museum, and other public buildings; and, at night (c), we will go (32) to the Theatre. I shall be guided entirely (24) by you, for (23) I know (22) nothing (3) of London. I know (22) it (28) well. I was born in (20) London.

(a) during. (b) Fr. How do you carry yourself. (c) Fr. Ce soir—this evening. (d) Omit, and

EXERCISE 43.

Is he at home? I am at home. We are at home. They are at home. Will they be at home? They will not be at home. I must (27) go (32) home. Shall you be at home on (11) Friday? No, for (23) I am going (32) to (20) Dover. Do you know (22 and 48) I am going (32) home? When will your sisters (4) return home? I shall leave home, for (23) a week, on (11) Saturday next. Will (52) you go (a) home? He is coming from my house. Will (52) you be so kind as to go (32) to my house to (23) fetch me (28) a (9) French Dictionary. I will never (53) go (32) home with him. He will never (53) learn so much at home as (7) I do (26). He returned home at ten minutes to eleven. He would not return home, if (25) he knew (22) as much as (7) I do (26). There is (14) neither (49) father (21) nor mother (21) at our house. I shall go (c) from home for (23) Saint Helena next Wednesday. There is (14) a (9) young (10) man at our house who fought valiantly (24) at Waterloo. We have the best (10) cider in the world (8) at our house.

(a) Fr. come. (c) partir de.

VOCABULARY.—IRREGULAR VERBS.

Chez-moi .. at home, or, at and to my house

Chez-lui his ..

Chez-elle her ..

Chez-nous our ..

Chez-vous your ..

Chez-eux (m) their ..

Chez-elles (f) their ..

De Chez-moi, &c. from home, or from my house, &c.

—(See note 46.)

or all at home.

EXERCISE 44.—(See Exercise 43.)

I am somewhat surprised to (19) see (28) you at home so soon. How do you do this morning? I told (28) you (48) I should be at home by (g) six o'clock. How is (47) Mr. R. (4)? He is very (24) well—he begged me (28) to (19) (e) remember *him* to all at home (e). Whilst I was (38) at (46) Mr. R.'s, I *received* (38) a letter from a person who subscribes himself

Peter Smith, which much (24) displeased (38) me (28)—do you know (22) this Peter Smith? Yes, he is living (a) at (46) his uncle's in (55) this town: he (b) is a (9) very infamous person. I will describe his character to you (28) presently (24). When do you think of starting for (23) London? I have written to a (9) friend, telling (23) him (48) I should be there (28) on (11) Thursday. What (18) are you so busy about that you cannot go (c) also? I wish you (17) were not so busy, for (23) I have told (d) my friend (48) I thought (48) you could go (c). I shall be at home the 7th (43) of August. My sisters have read (12) that book at my uncle's (46).

(a) Is dwelling. (b) That is, &c. (c) Y, thither (28). (d) To, &c. (e) De faire ses compliments chez-nous. (g) at, not by.

☞ The four Irregular Verbs are used in the above Exercise.

Describe, to
Displease
Subscribe
Surprise

Dépeindre (ir.)
Déplaître
Souscrire
Surprendre

EXERCISE 45.

I should like to know (22) if you shall be at home (46) at nine o'clock to-night (a). When shall you go (32) to the play? I shall go (32) to-night (a), if (25) you will permit it me (28). What time shall you be at home (46)? At eleven. He has no (3) watch, for (23) he left (38) it (28) at (46) my house last night. He asked (38) him (28) at (46) my house, last night, if (25) he was willing to make him (28) a watch. I am going (32) to (20) Paris to-day, and at night (a) I shall go (32) to Versailles. Has (44) my brother (4) arrived at (46) your house? There will be (14) much (15) company in (55) the town to-night (a). There was (38) not (14) so much (15) company yesterday as (7) to-day. I wish (48) you would (17) go (32) to the play to-night (a).

(a.) Fr. ce soir—this evening.

EXERCISE 46.

Will (52) you show me (28) your flowers? I shall be at home (46) to (d) night, and you shall see them (28) then (24). Who laid (38) out (a) your garden? Mr. T. laid it (28) out.

Do you like the plan? Yes, I like it (28) much (24). Where did you obtain (38) those shells? I obtained them (28) from a (9) friend who dwells near the sea. Who planted (38) those trees? My grandfather and I (e) planted them (28). Have you seen (12) the grotto at the end of the walk? No, I very much (24) desire to see it (28). We will go (32) and (b) see it (28) directly (24), for (23) it will rain presently (24). Here are (14) peaches (1) and nectarines (1), take which (c) you please. I will not take any (28), thank you. I must (27) think of (f) going (32) home (46). Do not go (33) yet; your son will manage your affairs? He is too young—he cannot manage them (28). Good evening, Sir, remember me (g) to all (46) at home. I will not fail (h).

(a) Disposed. (b) Omit "and" in French. (c) In Fr. that which shall please you. (d) ce soir. (e) See introduction page 5. + (f) à, with the Infinitive. (g) See (e) ex. 44. (h) I to it will not fail (28).

EXERCISE 47.

On the word "So."—(See Note 16.)

Is your sister (4) diligent? Yes, she is. Are they able to please him (28)? Yes, they are (26). It is six o'clock—are (44) they come? No, they are not. Are you the merchant whose warehouses were robbed (12)? No, Sir, I am not. Did you send (38) me that present yesterday (24)? Yes, I did (26)? Are you the father of that young (10) man who wrote (38) to (28) me? Yes, I am. You never (53) appear cheerful—are you unhappy? No, I am not, but I have much to do. Are those two ladies (4) your sisters? No, they are not. Is that garden (4) yours? No, it is not, and never (53) has been. Are you not indisposed this evening? I am. Will it be (47) proper for (19) you (28) to write to William (2)? Certainly, I will do it (28) with pleasure. Are those gloves (4) new? Yes, they are.

EXERCISE 48.

Did you not promise (38) last night (24) to send (19) me (28) a dozen (15) cucumbers? I did (16 and 26). I am sorry (48) I forgot. Will (52) you be so good as (19) to

send the boy to (46) my house—my niece will give them (28) to him. I am (32) going to the library to (23) fetch the history of (5) England. Sit down, I will fetch it (28). I have lost my portfolio, do you know (22) where Mary has put it (28)? I gave (38) it (28) to her last night to (23) put it (28) in (55) the parlour. Miss D. will be much obliged to you (28) to (19) send her (28) the history of Arundel (45) Castle. Here (14) it (28) is—take it to (28) her immediately (24). Here are (14) two tickets for (23) the play to-night. My nephew is going (32) to the play—give them (28) to him. Where did you get those two tickets? My grandmother gave me (28) them. You cannot use two, give me (28) one of them for (23) Caroline. I have promised her (28) it already (24). Where is the key of the house? It is in (55) the hall—go (32) and fetch it (28).

EXERCISE 49.

On "to have just."—(See Note 29.)

EXAMPLES.

We had just sat down
I have just seen him
Have you just arrived?

Nous venions de nous asseoir
Je viens de le voir
Venez-vous d'arriver?

We had just sat down when a messenger (44) arrived requiring (23) our immediate presence. Were you not surprised (12), Ladies? We were (16). Do you know (22) where John (2) has (44) gone (32)? I have just seen him (28) run towards the hotel. My young (10) friend had just been appointed (12) to that office when he died. We had just conducted her (28) to the concert. Have you just arrived? When did (44) you arrive (12)? I have just come. I had just written to Messieurs B. My uncle and aunt had just arrived from Paris. We have just eaten the last nectarine. We have just drunk the last bottle of Port (5). We have this moment (29) spoken to them (28) near the church. Have you only (53) just been able to assist them (28)? We were just laughing at his stupidity when he appeared.

EXERCISE 50.

(See Note 29.)

Where do you come from? I have just arrived from Sheffield. Did you bring any (1) cutlery from Sheffield? I did (a). If you will (52) wait till I open (b) my trunk, I will show you it (28). Here are (14) knives (1), scissors (1), and (1) trinkets, will (52) you accept some of them (28)? I have just given (c) your sister a (9) handsome (10) pen-knife—I do not wish (17) Mary to see it (28), for (23) I have told her (28) that I had no more of them (28). Do you know (22) whose (d) fault it is that my luggage is in (56) so bad (10) a state? It is the guard's (41) fault. I wish you would (17) go (32) to the guard's (46), and tell him (28) that he must (27) suffer for (23) my loss. I have just been to (46) the guard's, but he was not at home (46). There is (14) much (15) valuable property in (55) that large (10) trunk—be very careful. Is not the heaviest (6) trunk (4) very much damaged (12)? It is (16). I had just entered when the music-master arrived. Was not that very inconvenient?

(a) Fr. I some (28) of it have brought. (b) That I may open &c. (c) To Miss your—See page 61. (d) To whom is the fault.

EXERCISE 51.—(See page 61.)

Ashamed of (to be)	Avoir honte de
Afraid of	Avoir peur de
Cold	Avoir froid
Grateful	Avoir de la reconnaissance
Hot	Avoir chaud
Hungry	Avoir faim
Prudent	Avoir de la prudence
Reserved	Avoir de la reserve
Right	Avoir raison
Sorry	Avoir du chagrin
Thirsty	Avoir soif
Wrong	Avoir tort

When I arrived at (20) Dover, I was very hungry. There is (14) some (1) boiled beef—eat, if (31) you are hungry. I am very (24) hot—have you any (1) cider? Are you thirsty? Yes, I am (26). I have waited for you (28) so long that I *am cold*. There is (14) a (a) fire in (55) the parlour. He is *ungrateful* (3) in (19) thus (24) deceiving me (28). Was he

not wrong in (19) going to (20) Egypt? I am ashamed of you. Will he (47) not be afraid of him? Are they not right in (19) being prudent and reserved? I am sorry to (19) be obliged to (19) leave you (28). One is right—the other is wrong. The seventeen men were hungry. I was hungry and thirsty, but there was (14) neither (49) victuals (21) nor drink (21). Can you make a (a) fire, for (23) I am very (24) cold? You are wrong in (19) giving him (28) it. He is ashamed of (5) his conduct. If (25) you knew (22) as much (7) as I do (26), you would say (48) I am right. Are they not hungry and thirsty? They would be much (24) afraid of that man if (25) they knew (22) him (28.)

(a) Fr. some fire (1).

EXERCISE 52.—(See page 61.)

How old are you?	Quel âge avez-vous?
To be two years old	Avoir deux ans
To be used to, or, to be in the habit of	Avoir coutume de
To intend, or, to mean to	Avoir dessein de
To be so good as	Avoir la bonté de
To be ten feet long	Avoir dix pieds de longueur
To be eight feet broad	Avoir huit pieds de largeur
To be seven yards deep	Avoir sept verges de profondeur
To be six feet high	Avoir six pieds de hauteur
To want or have need of	Avoir besoin de
To look bad	Avoir mauvaise mine
To look well	Avoir bonne mine
To share in	Avoir part à

How old is he (47)? He will be nineteen years old in (13) March. Were you not in the habit of (19) going (32) to his study? I intend to (19) speak to him (28) of it. Will (52) you be so kind as to (19) tell them (28) that I cannot go (32) there (28). What a magnificent building! What is (47) the height of it? It is 404 feet high. They (54) say (48) that well is 79 yards in depth. The room, which is 148 feet in length, is the largest (6) in (8) the town. He has no need of (5) your assistance. The largest church (6) in that metropolis (8) has a (9) spire 540 feet high. How well your niece looks! Do you know (22) who gave him (28) that book? I do not (16 and 26). I have taken no (3) share in (55) the business. A most splendid slab (6) of (5) marble, 20 feet long and 17 feet wide, was given him (28). Will (52) you have the goodness to (19) tell him (28) that my son is 34 years of age? Are you in the habit of (19) writing to him (28)? Yes, very often.

EXERCISE 53.

Before you begin (30) the study of botany, you must (27) be well (24) acquainted (22) with all the technical terms. You must (27) run and (23) tell my brother that (a) he is wanted. You must (27) not send him (28) any fish. Although (30) I have but (53) just (29) arrived, I must (27) send this letter to Mr. J. How much is that silver (4) worth? I do not know (22), you must (27) go (46) to the silversmith's to ascertain it (28). It does not follow (b) that, because he wishes to know (22) it (28), I must (27) tell him (28). You must (27) tell him (28) how old you are, and where you were born. You must (27) come directly (24) to (23) dress Charles (2). William (2) must (27) read that book, if (31) he wishes to understand that science. We must (27) gather some (1) strawberries and (1) raspberries, for (23) I expect (1) company to-morrow. You must (27) not wait for the paper.

(a) Fr. one (54) has need of him. (b) follow of it (28).

EXERCISE 54.

They must (27) be very brave if (31) they take so strong a city as (7) that (34). You must (27) not tell me (48) you did not go (32) there (28), for (23) I have seen you there (28). On (11) Friday, you must (27) take care that the gardener mows the lawn, he has been very negligent lately; if (31) he does not conduct himself better you must (27) discharge him (28). You should (27) learn a little of (15) Telemachus every day (2). It will be (27) necessary for the vine to be cut (12) next (2) week. Our piano is a very bad one; our music master told (38) us (28) yesterday that we must (27) have a new one (a). You must (27) not take that umbrella, it (b) is my sister's. I can give you (28) no (3) information, Gentlemen, you must (27) go (32) to the Bank of (5) England. I must (27) finish this letter before (30) I go out with you.

(a) F. of it (28) a new one. (b) F. This is to my sister.

EXERCISE 55.

IMPERSONAL VERBS. (See page 40).

I was unable to come yesterday because it rained (38). It *does not appear to me* (28) that you are wrong in (19) chas-

tising them (28). He is much affected at his mother's (41) distress. It seems so (16). Does it freeze (47)? It lightened (38) much when I started from (46) home on (11) Tuesday. It does not snow fast enough to (23) prevent you (28) from (19) going (32) home (46). It hailed (38) so much (7) on (11) Friday, that almost all the windows (5) on that side of the street were broken (12). You say (48) it thunders and (48) lightens—do you know (22) what (c) the thunder is? No. Then I will explain it (28) to you to-morrow. You are wrong (b) in (19) supposing that I broke your looking glass, for (23) it happened that I was not in the room all (2) day. It does not follow (d) that (30) you are learned because you have a (9) large (10) library. It appears long to me (28) before I (19) leave Quebec (e).

(b) See Exercise 51. (c) that which. (d) See Ex. 53. (e) I long to leave Quebec.

EXERCISE 56.

REFLECTIVE VERBS. (See page 37.)

You must (27) rise immediately (24)—your friend Mr. T. wishes to see you (28): make haste (28), for (23) he cannot stop long. He fell asleep whilst I was reading (38) to him (28) the-newspaper. When he awoke (38), he fell into a violent (24) passion. Abstain (28) from a habit so destructive to your health. I should rejoice to (19) see my old (10) friend. I will (52) not retract, for (23) the words of which I then made use (24) could not be offensive to an (9) upright man. Sit down (28), Gentlemen, I beg. The eagle which he caught on (11) Tuesday flew away (38) last night. They must (27) go (33)—their business is very urgent. Ladies, you have made a mistake; the circumstance, to which you have alluded (12), happened (38) on (11) the 29th of May (43). They complained much of his bad (10) conduct.

EXERCISE 57.

When this intelligence was communicated (12) to them (28) they fainted (38). At what time do you go to bed? About ten—we rise at six and walk till eight. I must (27) rest, for

(23) I am very fatigued. When he stooped, the ruffian struck him (28) on the head. Do not trust him (a), he boasts that he has deceived you (28) twice already (24). They caught cold from (c) having sat down upon the grass. The vanquished army instantly (24) retired, leaving 500 men dead on the field of (5) battle, and 200 prisoners. They can never (53) agree, they were quarrelling (38) on (11) Saturday when I was (46) at their house. So (7) fortunate were (38) they in (55) these speculations, that, in (55) five years, they were rich enough to (23) purchase an estate worth £20,000. Do not take offence (3) at his behaviour. At the first charge, the enemy ran away in (b) a most cowardly manner. You must (27) not be so eager.

(a) Fier governs the dative: the prep. in F. expressed. (b) Fr. Of. (c) Omit "from."

EXERCISE 58.

Do you remember that man? Yes, I remember (a) him. They struggled so desperately that the young (10) man perished. I have been distrustful of him (b) since he was charged (5) with theft. We made ourselves masters (5) of his cash. You will not be surprised why I laugh at them (c), when (e) I tell you (28) what I have seen. The youngest brother (6) was drowned whilst he was bathing in (55) the Thames. He told them (28) that, unless (30) they submitted, he would condemn them (28) to perpetual slavery. I remember that frightful massacre, and shall do (d) (26) a long time. They repented (38) of their misconduct when it was too late. They were conversing so (7) long that they were caught. Have the goodness to (19) sit down, Ladies, for ten minutes, I will show you (28) some (1) fine (10) muslin. You must (27) not fall asleep on the coach.

(a) Of him—en (28). (b) Jeme défie de lui depuis qu'il, &c. (c) D'eux. (d) Of it (28). (e) Quand governs the Fut.

EXERCISE 59.

On the Reflective—"Se porter bien,"—to be well.

How do you do to-day (a)? Good morning, Ladies, are you (a) well. How (a) are they (54 and 47) all at home (46)?

They are (a) tolerably well. It is (14) three weeks since I saw (38) your sister—is she (a) well? She is not very (a) well. How long has (14 and 48) she been (a) unwell? About a fortnight (26). I did not know (22 & 48) she was (a) ill. She (38) was (a) a great deal better yesterday. How are (a) you this evening? I am pretty (a) well, thank you. Is (a) all the (47) family (4) well? My father and (f) mother are not very (a) well. What is the matter with them (c)? They have caught cold. Dr. P. (f) attends (d) them (28) every day. I must go (32) home (46), for (23) my brother is rather (a) unwell. How long has (14 and 47) your brother been ill (e)?

(a) In Fr. How do you carry yourself to-day? (b) Indefinite Pron. "On" (47). (c) What is that which they have? (d) Comes to see them (28). (e) How much of (15) time is there that your brother does not carry himself well? (f) Use Mr. and Me., &c., before the possessive pron.

EXERCISE 60.

I hope (48) you will not go (32) home (46) to-night, Ladies. We must (27) go (32) home (46), for (23) we have much (15) business to transact to-morrow—the moon shines, and it is not dirty. I (38) went (32) yesterday to the British Museum. It is so dark, that I shall not go (32) home (46) to-night. He (38) went (32) to (20) Liverpool on (11) Tuesday, with the intention of (19) embarking for (23) Dublin. You must (27) go (32) to (20) Liverpool to-night, for (23) I expect my cousin from Dublin. It is so (7 and 5) windy that I fear we shall hear of (a) some (1) accidents. Go (32) and walk directly (24), for (23) it's fair. Tell John (2) that he must (27) go (32) and take some (1) beer to the workmen. Where are you going (32)? I am going (33) to see if the reapers are working

(a) In F. That there (14) have been, &c.

EXERCISE 61.

If (31) you know (22) who is making that noise, tell me it (28). It is (a) William (2). You must (27) tell me (28) who learned his lesson. It is (a) Charles (2). Who is the most idle? It is (a) (2) John. Who knew (22) his lesson the best? Henry (2) (a). Who took my pen? It was (a) John (2). De

you know (22) who wrote to my sister? It was (a) my mother. Who gathered these peaches? It was I (a). Who is that person who has just (29) passed? It is (a) the fireman. Who contradicted me (28)? It was (a) Stephen. Who pulled down that old (10) house? It was (a) my uncle. It is (a) you who have done this (34). Who put that book on the shelf? It was (a) Charles (2). Who is at the door? It is (a) the watchman. Do not laugh so (b). It is (a) not I, it is (a) Alfred (2). It is (a) your brother who speaks Italian.

(a) It is—C'est. It was—C'était, &c. (b) So—comme cela—like that.

EXERCISE 62.

Shall you go (32) to (20) Brighton to-day? Yes, I am going (33) directly (24), though (30) it is cold and dark. I must (27) be there (28) by (a) six to-morrow morning. Good morning, Ladies, are you going (32) to the Zoological Gardens? No, we shall walk till two, and then we shall go (32) to the gardens. Where is Mr. P. (4)? He has the tooth-ache—I believe (48) he is at home (46), and cannot go (32) to the gardens this afternoon. I am extremely thirsty and hot; will (52) you have the goodness to (19) go (32) and fetch me (28) some (1) cider? Stephen (2) has just (29) gone (b) to (23) fetch some (28). Will the Ladies (4) go (32) to the Theatre this evening? I believe they will (c)—I will go (32) and ask them (28) if (31) they intend to (19) go (32). I must (27) go (32) and fetch my books. We must (27) go (32) to (20) London next month, (2) for (23) we have sold (12) all our goods.

(a) At. (b) Gone—French—set out. (c) Fr.—I believe that, yes.

EXERCISE 63.

Was it (a) charitable to (19) send him (28) to (46) his father's, who is starving with hunger? Who is at the door? It is (a) Doctor S. Do you know (22) who that tall (10) gentleman is who stands opposite? It is (a) the celebrated Orator, Mr. T. It is (a) I who speak French. What is his brother (4)? He is (a) a merchant. It was (a) the mob that (38) destroyed the Bastille. It is you who have caused this confusion. Who is in (55) the drawing-room? It is (a) Master S. and his

music-master. It is (a) my brother who brought the newspaper. Have you read (12) Captain (5) Cook's (41) Travels—it is (a) a (9) book full of (5) amusing information? Your brother spoke of Mr. G——. Who is Mr. G——? He is (a) a (9) dancing-master, who has just (29) taken a house in (b) the market-place.

(a) It is—C'est. It was—C'était, &c. It is they—Ce sont eux. They are—Ce sont. (b) On the—(Sur la place.)

EXERCISE 64.

Some Adjectives have a different signification accordingly as they are placed before or after the noun :—as—

A great man	Un grand homme
A tall man	Un homme grand
An honest man	Un brave homme
An honest man	Un honnête homme
A civil man	Un homme honnête
A courageous man	Un homme brave
A poor man	Un homme pauvre
A man of no genius	Un pauvre homme
A merry companion	Un homme plaisant
An impertinent fellow	Un plaisant homme
A disagreeable man	Un vilain homme
A niggardly or mean fellow	Un homme vilain
A large or prodigious creature	Un furieux animal
A fierce creature	Un animal furieux

A great man will always (24) abstain from acts of (5) oppression. My nephew is a tall man, he is 6 feet (a) 7 in. high. The mammoth was (38) a prodigious creature: in 1799, a skeleton of the mammoth was (38) discovered in (20) Siberia, which was 16 feet (a) 4 inches long, (exclusive of (5) its tusks) and 9 feet 4 inches high (a). The tiger is a very fierce animal. He has two brothers—one, (b) who is in (55) the army, is known (22) as a (21) very brave man—the other, who is an (21) impertinent fellow, is a (21) counsellor. Do you know (22) Mr. D.? Yes, he is a civil man, and will tell you (28) that which you (28) wish to know (22). He is an upright man, though (30) he is poor, You must (27) be an impertinent fellow to (23) put such a question. That mean fellow gave the poor man who found his purse, five shillings. He is a man of no genius. What a disagreeable fellow you are!

(a) See Exercise 52. (b) He that—Celui (34).

EXERCISE 65.

I have just (29) broken my flute—is it (a) not unfortunate? Yes, it is (a) unfortunate, but the fault is your own. Who is making that noise? It is (a) not I, it is (a) Charles (2). It is (a) Portsmouth (2) which is the most regularly fortified town (6) in (20) England. Who knocks at the door? It is (a) the postman—I doubt (17 & 48) he does not bring me (28) a Letter. Is it (a) you, Gentlemen, who are going (32) to (20) London? It is (a) England (2) that has the largest (10) navy in the world (8). I long very much to (19) see my brother—it is (a) he who will ever (24) be dearer to me (28) than life (2). Who brought you (28) that letter? It was (a) the postman.

(a) It is—C'est. It was—C'était. It is they—Ce sont eux.

EXERCISE 66.—On Devoir.

I ought (36, i.) to have written to my agent in (20) Portugal. You should (36, i.) have called me (28) up at six this morning. You ought (36, i.) not to have believed him (28). You ought (36, f.) not to answer (a) that letter. He ought (36, i.) to have set out on (11) Saturday. I was obliged (36, g.) to break the lock. You ought (36, f.) to send back to your agent in (20) Portugal, the wine which you have received. You ought (36, f.) to read that book with the greatest (10) care. You (36, i.) ought to have given them (28) two or three of those hares, for (23) you have shot (12) them (28) on their estate. Shall I not be compelled (36, m.) to appear again? Your friend ought (36, i.) to have sent me (28) back my great coat. I am (36, a.) to tell you (28) that the goods were sent (12) on (11) Monday. I was (36, b.) to have gone to (20) France this summer, but was compelled (36, g.) to stop at (46) home. You ought (36, f.) to be punished (12) for such neglect.

(a) Answer to—Répondre à.

EXERCISE 67.

DEMON. PRONOUNS.—(See page 6.)

Here are (14) the two eagles of which you speak—you must (27) give this (34) to (2) John and that (34) to (2) Charles.

He (35) who giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord, and he will pay him (28) again. I do not like these two spoons—take this (34) to (46) the silversmith's, and ask him (28) what (a) it is worth. They (35) who play much (24), learn little. Take these hyacinths to the gardener, and tell him (28) that he must (27) take care of this one (34). Will (52) you lend me (28) one of those cloaks? Certainly, which do you prefer? I prefer this (34). Take a (9) telescope to your brother—I do not mean this (34), I mean that (34). Which of these two volumes ought (36, a) I to give them (28)? That (34). I will give them (28) this (34) and keep that (34). Tell me (28) the name of these two counties. The name of (5) that (34) is York (2)—of (5) this (34), Lincoln (2).

(a) That which it is worth.

EXERCISE 68.—On Devoir.

I ought (36, f) to go (32) home (46) to-night. You are (36, a) to go (32) there (28) to-morrow morning at seven. You ought (36, i) not to have laughed at (a) him. I was obliged (36, g) to follow his advice. They ought (36, i) to have known (22) that the coach would arrive at eight o'clock. Shall I owe him (28) anything when I shall have paid him (28) £20. Do you owe him (28) any (1) money? Yes, I owe him (28) for (23) a (9) sack of (5) flour. I doubt (17) you owe him (28) more than (7) that. Ought (36, i) I not to have acknowledged that I owe him (28) something. You are (36, a) not to send him (28) as much (5) wine as (7) he ordered. I cannot pay (b) attention to your business—you should (36, i) have come earlier. I was obliged (36, g) to pay the money to your friend. You should (36, i) not have given him (28) more (15) than ten shillings. The servant who committed this act ought (36, i) to have been discharged.

(a) Of. (b) Make.

EXERCISE 69.—(Note 37.)

Who is (37) coming down stairs? Who is (37) to come and tune the piano? What (37) are you doing in the drawing-room? What (37) is the boy doing in the yard? What (18 and 37) do you make use of in order (23) to polish these

shells? You talk of (19) making two or three instruments—with what (18 and 37) will you make them (28)? Who is there? It is Miss M. What is that which (37) you have under the magnifying glass? It is a very minute but curious insect. Whom (37) do you want? Whom (37) do you speak to? Here is (14) a music book (45). What (45) music book is it? Was it a lady who performed that charitable action? Who (37) knocks at the door? It is (21) Dr. S., who is coming (37) to clean these paintings. Who is it (37) who cleaned these paintings? Who (37) will come to (23) assist us (28) in (a) removing these goods.

(a) To—à, remove.

EXERCISE 70.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

There are (14) many engravings in (55) my shop, but here are (14) two of them (28) which are superior—this (34) is worth two guineas; that (34) three pounds. They (35) who play and neglect their lessons will be punished (12). He (35) whom you esteem is a (9) contemptible scoundrel. That study is mine, this (34) is my sister's (c)—which do you prefer? I prefer this (34) for (23) situation (2), that (34) for (23) convenience (2). He (35) who speaks without reflection, will often (24) find himself (28) subject to contradiction (2). These knives are very good ones, but those (35) which I had on (11) Monday were (38) better. He (35) who believes that will be deceived (12). From whence did you obtain those two handsome (10) snuff-boxes? My brother has given me (28) this (34)—my old (10) friend in (20) France gave (38) me (28) that (34). How shall he (47) command others (a) who cannot govern his own passions? Those seals are mine—my name is engraved (12) on that (34).

(a) He who cannot, &c. (35). (c) To my sister.

EXERCISE 71.

You offer me (28) much (15) money—this is what (37) I want. He says (48) he must (27) go (32) home (46); what (37) does he mean to say by that? Can you tell me (28)

what news there is (14) this morning? Do you know (22) what (37) he means to say by that expression? Whoever (35) knows (22) his lesson the best, shall receive a (9) shilling. To whom does the book belong which you (38) tore this evening? What (37) would you do, if (30) I were to discontinue your pension? Who is that (37) digging in (55) the garden? What letter was it which so much (24) offended you (28)? Of whom (37) are you speaking? Did you speak of them or me (37)? What did you say (37)? Tell me (28) immediately (24) whom (37) you want. For (23) whom (37) do you keep this snuff-box?

EXERCISE 72.—(See Note 38.)

I went (32) yesterday to (46) my uncle's, and came back this morning. The troops hastily (24) disembarked (44), and the next morning, at six, were marching towards the capital. Did you not order my bookseller last week (2) to (19) send me (28) fourteen dozen of the (1) best (10) pencils? I did so (16), Sir. My brother broke his (40) leg yesterday (24), and the surgeon has told us (28) this morning that the fracture is very dangerous. I was reading when a (9) messenger arrived on horseback informing (23) me (28) of my father's (41) sudden illness (2). The merchant sold his furniture on (11) the 6th of (43) April, by auction. You must (27) know (22) whether (a) your brother received the letter or not. He has just (29) told me (28) that somebody set fire, this morning, to the splendid hotel in (c) the Market-place. When I was in (20) Egypt, I often (24) bathed in (55) the Nile. Last night we went (32) to the theatre, and this morning we have received from a (9) friend two tickets for (23) the concert.

(a) If (25). (c) On.

EXERCISE 73.—On Devoir.

I ought (36, i) to have written seven letters yesterday (24). He has had so much (15) business to transact before (51) his departure. He is (36, a) to stop to (23) see me (28), but, after what (37) you have told me (28), I must (27) go (33). Am I (36, a) to abandon my best (10) friend for (23) him? If (31) his conduct is so violent, you ought (36, a) to send

him (28) home (46). I am going (32) to (46) the bookseller's—I am (36, a) to purchase a pound of (5) sealing-wax and some (1) wafers. They ought (36, i) to have walked for an (9) hour this evening. I was (36, b) to have gone (32) to the post-office, but I have neglected to (19) do so (16). He had (36, z) to set out at eleven o'clock last night, although (30) it was bad weather. We ought (36, m) to finish our drawings next week (2). I should have (36, f) gone (32) to (20) Dover this afternoon, if (25) my horse had not been lame. I should have (36, i) given him (28) some of those wafers. It is impossible that we should (36, j) set out to-day for (23) Paris.

EXERCISE 74.

TWO IMPERATIVES.—(See Note 39.)

Here are (14) the filberts—take them and give them to your brothers. Take that honey and give it to John (2). Put these mushrooms and that asparagus on the table—here is (14) the basket, put them in it and send them to your mother. There is (14) a (9) fine (10) pheasant—kill it and give it me. There is (14) the letter—read it, and put it in (55) my desk. Go (32) to (46) the ironmonger's, and tell him to (19) send me (28) some (1) snuffers. Here are (14) the three dogs—drive them from the parlour and put them in (55) the yard. You do not know (22) your lessons—learn them to-night and repeat them to-morrow morning. Run after him and tell him (48) he must (27) come home (46) again. Do you see these plans?—draw them and shew them to me (28) within (55) an hour.

EXERCISE 75.

I have learned this morning that the two persons of whom you spoke were (38) apprehended (12) last week (2). He proposed (38) last week (2) to (19) teach them (28) algebra (2). He told me (28) yesterday that his friend was (38) going (32) to (20) Spain to (23) see his friends: this morning he changed his mind, and told me (28) that he would go (32) to (20) Italy. Last week I bought several old (10) paintings, yesterday (24) I cleaned (38) them (28), and this morning sold one of them (28) for (23) more (15) money than (7) all the others cost (38)

me (28). When you spoke (38) to him (28) last Monday, did you think (38 and 48) he was as learned as (7) you now (24) find him (28)? I, this morning (24), saw a (9) man ninety-two years old (a), who was (38) at the battle of (5) Trafalgar. It was (38) very cold yesterday, but the snow which fell (44) this morning, has made it milder.

(a) See Exercise 52.

EXERCISE 76.

On “Chose” (fem.) and “Quelque Chose” (mas.)

There is (14) something in (55) his conduct (15) so (7) mysterious, that I dare not go (32) with him. Man (2) is ever (24) seeking wealth (2) and honours (2)—things (21) which he must (36, a) abandon almost as soon as he has obtained (12) them (28). There is (14) something in (55) my room. These are (a) things (1) which you must (36, a) sell—you can have no more need (21) of them (28). Are you the person who left something for (23) me yesterday (24)? I am (16). There is (14) something (15) so beautiful in (55) that drawing that, although (30) I have seen it (28) often, I long to (19) see it (28) again. The stranger, having bowed to him, asked (38) him (28) how he was (b), and gave him (28) something, but I do not know (22) what it was (37). There is (14) something (15) so disagreeable in (55) his manner, that he offends most persons to whom he speaks.

(a) See Exercise 63 (b) See Exercise 59.

EXERCISE 77.—Devoir.

You should not (36, i) have expended so much (15) money in (56) trifles. You ought (36, f) not to answer him (28)—he would then (24) cease to (19) abuse you (28). I was (36, b) to have ordered the butler this morning to (19) bottle twenty dozens (15) of wine, but I forgot (38) to (19) tell him (28). We ought (36, f) to make haste, for (23) there will soon (24) be (14) much (15) snow. Ought (36, i) you not to have written to him (28) on (11) Wednesday—he will be obliged (36, m), from your neglect, to remain in (20) Windsor a week. He will be compelled (36, m) to wait there for us (28), because he has not sufficient (15) money to (23) settle his account.

Have (44) you been (32) to the town-hall? No, I am (36, a) to go (32) there (28) at half-past ten. In order (23) to go (32) and see my relations, I had (36, z) to ride on horseback yesterday. I was (36, b) to have gone (32) home (46) this morning, but bad (10) weather (2) prevented (a) me from so (16) doing.

(a) Prevented me, &c. In Fr. *M'en empêcha.*

EXERCISE 78.

I found this morning that I lost (38), last night, at the Theatre, the beautiful (10) ring which my mother gave (38) me (28) last week (2). I shall never forget the kindness with which he offered me (28) a (9) shelter during the storm. Britain was (38) but (53) little (24) known (22) before (51) the time of (5) the Romans. William (43) the Second was (38) accidentally killed (12) by an (9) arrow. We must (27) go (33), for (23) we have received (12) this morning a (9) letter which informs us (a) (28) that our brother, yesterday (24), had a (9) serious accident. I heard to-day at noon, that twenty houses were (38) burnt (12) last night in (55) the village.

(a) Informs us. Fr. *Nous fait savoir.*

EXERCISE 79.

TWO IMPERATIVES.

Do you see these violins?—take them (39) and put them in (55) the study. These are (a) fine (10) roses—carry them to your sister, and do not crush (39) them. Do not destroy those anemonies—give them (39 and 28) to me, or preserve me them. Does the postman (4) live (47) here? I do not know (22)—let us knock and ask. What fine (10) mulberries! let us gather some of them (39 and 28), and send them to Miss T. This is a (9) very useful book—read it (39) and afterwards (24) send it home (46). This summer-house is not large enough (24)—pull it down (39) and rebuild it. My great coat is in (55) the yard—bring it here (39) and dry it. To whom do these rabbits (4) belong? They belong to John (2)—let us take them (39) into (55) the garret and hide them. Answer that letter (c), or send it back. I admit (48) it is a (9)

most scandalous (6) imputation, but pardon it (39), or, at least, do not speak to him (28) of it. Do not abuse him, but avoid him as you (26) would the plague.

(a) See Exercise 63. (c) To that letter.

EXERCISE 80.

He is so (7) disfigured, that you would scarcely (24) know (22) him (28): they cut off his ears (40), and much (24) bruised his (40) head. The cannon-ball (45) shattered his leg (40) in (5) such a manner that the surgeon was compelled to (19) amputate it (28) next morning (2). The Algerines cut out his (40) tongue next morning (2). Wash your (40) hands and face and go (32) to school. He cut three of his (40 a) fingers last night (24). My father's (41) friend yesterday (24) broke three of his (40 a) ribs. The machine has crushed his (40) foot so much (7), that he must (27, b) rest. The enemy's (41) bayonet entered his (40) breast. By the most (6) culpable negligence, he broke his (40, a) leg. Whilst he was (38) skating yesterday, he fell and broke his (40, a) nose. By this unfortunate transaction, your brother's (41) foreman broke his (40, a) arm.

B. in (55), the breast.

EXERCISE 81.

In this engagement, two of the duke's (41) men were (12) wounded in (a) the head. I shall not be able to go (33) yet (24), for (23) one of (5) my brothers has just (29) broken his (40) arm. In (55) that skirmish, seven of the king's (41) grenadiers were wounded (12) in (a) the arm. Richard the (43) First was (38) wounded by an (9) arrow in (a) the shoulder, and died (38) the following day. Go (32) and tell Mr. S. that he must (27) not go (33) at present, one of the workmen has fallen (44) from the chamber window (45), and broken his collar-bone (40, a). The family suffers much (15) distress, for (23) it is (14) two months since the husband (38) broke his (40, a) leg. How is your friend (4 and 47) this morning? He is very bad—last night in (56) getting off the coach (c), he fell (38) and broke his (40, a) arm.

(a) To the, &c. (c) Of the coach.

EXERCISE 82.—On Faire Faire.

He lives in (55) a (9) house near London: he had (42) it (28) built in (56) 1804. He admits that the gardens are not well laid out (12). He intends to (19) alter (42) the walks, and make (42) a (9) grotto at the end of the large (10) garden. His uncle built (42) the summer-house. Have you seen the coat which he got (42) made in (20) London? It is not so (7) well made as mine. He built (42) the whole of that street, which has more (15) than fifty houses, with money (2) which his aunt left (38) him (28). Of what length is the alcove in (55) the park, which he (38) planted (42) last summer (2)? It is a quarter of (5) a mile long (a). He had (1) trees planted (42), and (1) walks made (42) in (55) the park. He built (42) a (9) most (6) splendid residence near Hastings—had new (10) roads (1) made (42), and did every thing he could (b) to (23) make himself (28) popular in (55) the neighbourhood.

(a) See Exercise 52. (b) Use the Imperfect.

EXERCISE 83.

ON TWO IMPERATIVES.

Here are (14) two turbot and a (9) fine (10) salmon—weigh them and send (39) them to (46) my son's! I saw (38) a (9) great (10) number of (5) snipes there (28) yesterday (24)—kill me some of (28) them, and send (39) them to me to-morrow. This is the best (10) celery that I have seen this year—dig some of it (28) and send (39 and 28) me it on (11) Thursday. These (a) are my beads—let us sit down and (39) count them. Which of (5) these two sirloins will you take? I shall take this (34), keep it (28) for (23) me in (55) your shop till to-morrow at noon, and send it (28) to (46) my house. I have just (29) found a (9) pocket-book—I think (48) it belongs to my neighbour B.—take it to him (28) and (39) ask him. I doubt (48) my father's (41) horse is not able to carry those heavy parcels—take them into (55) the yard and (39) put them in the cart. I do not know (22) which of (5) these shawls my daughter would prefer, they are so beautiful—send these (34) to her, and (39) tell her to (19) take that which (35) pleases her.

(a) See Exercise 63.

EXERCISE 84.

They intend to (19) pull down (42) the old (10) mansion and (19) rebuild it (42 and 28). Do you know (22) who is (37) coming to rebuild it (28)? I should have planted (42), some (1) oaks, if I had not changed my mind. I wish to have my (40) hair cut (42), but am afraid of (19) catching cold. The governor of the town ordered (42) the gates to be opened to the enemy on (11) Monday the (43) 26th of January. The nobleman who purchased that estate built (42) the most (6) magnificent castle and planted trees (1) round it. What (18) is he so (7) busy about that he does not get (42) his house rebuilt? When you are (a) in (20) London, will (52) you have the goodness to (19) get me (28) made (42) a small (10) microscope. I will (16 and 26) with pleasure. He ordered (42) the troops to march. Make (42) that water boil. Boil me (28 and 42) two eggs. Get (42) me (28) a coat made for (23) to-morrow at noon.

(a) In Fr. You shall be.

EXERCISE 85.

Do you think (48) he (30) can build (42) a (9) house of (5) that size for (23) less (15) than £2000? Was (38) that coat made for (23) you? Yes, I had (38) it made (28 and 42) in (20) London. I have no (3) watch, I sold (38) that (35) which I had made (42) last year (2). I expect two young (10) friends to breakfast—you must (27) boil (42) some (1) eggs. The hat which I had made (42) was (38) the best in the shop (8). He built (42), at his own expense, a (9) beautiful (10) church, which was (38) opened (12) in (13) January. He repaired (42), at much (15) expense, that magnificent ruin. Are you not the daughter of the generous individual who built (42) the almshouse? I am (16) ladies. I shall go (32) to (20) France till (30) I have rebuilt (42) the mansion. There is (14 and 49) neither beauty (21) nor utility (21) in (55) the building which he has erected (42).

EXERCISE 86.

If (25) I were in (56) his place, I would put (42) a (9) clock on that building as much (7) for (23) the convenience of the

public as for my own. Why are they going (33)? To (23) ascertain who (37) caused (42) that letter to be written. He (35) who (38) dug (42) that canal deserves to (19) be praised. Who is (37) to come from London to (23) build (42) that bridge. My brother's (41) stupidity must (27) have been very great to (23) erect (42) so large (10) a (9) house. Did he not build (42) a (9) bridge of (a) four arches? Boil (42) that round of (5) beef to-day, and roast (42) the sirloin to-morrow. You ought (36, i) to have caused (42) letters (1) to be written by your clerks. Shall we get (42) that lady to sing?

(a) To.

EXERCISE 87.

How has (44) he hurt himself? His horse fell and broke his (40) arm. Is his carriage (4) damaged (12)? I think so (16). I have just (29) seen it (28) at the blacksmith's (41) door. When Dr. (21) S. went away (33) he told him (28) he (48) would not be able to go out before (51) the tenth or twelfth (43) of next month. Have the goodness to (19) tell him (28) that, if (31) I can do anything for (23) him in (a) his absence, he may rely on me. Tell (6) my friend (48) I am much obliged to him (28); my brother has (44) arrived and will manage the business for (23) me. I am not so much (24) hurt as I thought (50) at first—I broke my arm (40, a) and am a little bruised in (b) the head. You must (27) shut the parlour door (45) or I shall catch cold. I think (48) you will not be able to attend to your business so soon as you expected.

(a) At. (b) To.

EXERCISE 88.—On Dimension, &c.

Examples in which the Adjective is used with Etre.

The table is 3 feet long
The wall is 9 feet high
My gun is 2 yards long

La table est longue de trois pieds
La muraille est haute de neuf pieds
Mon fusil est long de deux verges

For examples in which Avoir is used with the noun of Dimension, see Exercise 52.

The spire of Salisbury (43 and 5) cathedral is 410 feet high. The walk is not more (15) than a mile long. The branch, *which connects* this town with the main railroad, is 1496 yards

long. That well is 107 feet deep. Saint Paul's (41 and 5) Cathedral is 404 feet high and the Monument 202 feet. London (2) is seven miles long and five broad. Do you know (22) how old he is? Yes, he is 47 years of age. The public erected (38 and 42) a (9) statue of that king 70 feet high. The house from which he has (44) fallen this morning is 54 feet high.

The above may be repeated according to Ex. 52.

EXERCISES ON THE RULES AT THE END OF THE WORK.

EXERCISE 89.

You have now (24) written (12) eighty-eight exercises, in (55) which more (16) than forty very useful rules have been repeatedly (24) applied (12)—do you believe (48) you thoroughly (24) know (22) these rules? I know (22) the greater part of them (28), but I am thinking that the repetition of those rules would impress them on my memory. I will, then, (24) question you on these rules. Can you tell me (28) how “some” and “any” are rendered (12) in (56) French? “Some” and “any” are rendered (12) by the genitive case of the article before (51) a (9) noun. And how are they rendered (12) before (51) an adjective? By the preposition *de* without the article. You have told me (28) that the article must (27) be placed before (51) all (2) nouns in (56) French—are there (14 and 47) no (3) exceptions to this rule? Yes, the article is omitted before (51) (2) proper names of (5) persons, (5) towns, (5) villages, &c.

EXERCISE 90.

What preposition do (54) we (47) use after the negatives *ne*, *pas*, &c., when they express quantity (2)? We (54) use the preposition *de*, as I have no (3) money. When the phrase is interrogative and begins with a noun, must (27) the pronoun be expressed after the verb? Yes, Sir, as, was (4) not George the (43) fourth a handsome (10) man (21). We (54) use the preposition *de*, without the article before (51) (2) nouns which

express the kind of things of which we (54) speak, as, give me (28) one of (5) those books. How would you render this sentence—the most entertaining book? Thus, *Le livre le plus amusant*—for (23) the noun must (27) begin the phrase. What conjunction ought (36, a) we (54) to put after *si, aussi, &c.*?

Que, which in (56) English, is expressed by “than,” or “as:” as, He is more attentive than his brother.

EXERCISE 91.

When adjectives (2) are followed (12) by a noun which expresses a very high or a very low degree, how do you render such sentence? By the preposition *de* or, the particles *du, des, &c.* By what English word is this preposition (4) expressed (12)? By “in.” Give me (28) an (9) example. He is the most (6) learned person *in* the town (8). How is the (4) article “a” or “an” translated? By the cardinal number *un* for (23) the masculine and *une* for the feminine which are declined (c) with the preposition *de, &c.* Name the 16 adjectives which are always placed (12) before (15) the noun in (56) French. They are (a), beau, bon, brave, cher, chetif, grand, gros, jeune, mauvais, méchant, meilleur, moindre, petit, saint, vieu, and vrai, and all the ordinal numbers.

(a) See Exercise 63. (c) Are declined. Se decliner.

EXERCISE 92.

Am I (36, a) to understand that all other (2) adjectives are placed invariably (24) after the noun? No, some adjectives are placed indifferently (24) before (51) or after the noun; others (5) must (27) be placed after the noun, and there are (14) some (28) which convey a (9) different meaning when they come before (51) the noun or after—(See exercise 64.) How will you translate—On Monday the 6th of May? Thus, *Lundi le six Mai*: for (23) “on” is omitted in (56) French. How many (15) principal rules are there (14 and 47) on the agreement of the participle past? There are (14) four of them (28). Give me the first (10) rule. When the participle past *is accompanied* with (a) the auxiliary verb *Etre*, it agrees, in

(56) gender and number, with its subject. You must (27) give me (28) an (9) example. Those houses would be burned (12).

(a) with—Fr. of

EXERCISE 93.

Give me the second (10) rule. The participle past never (53) agrees with its subject, when it is accompanied by the verb *avoir*, as, we *have* put your great coat in (55) the hall. Give me the third (10) rule. The participle past always (24) agrees with its object when before (51) the participle, as, The apple which I have given you (28) is good. And the fourth? When the object follows the participle, that participle is invariable, as, I have written a letter. We have received two letters. How do you render the words "In June?" In (56) French, we (54) say, Au mois de Juin. Explain to me (28) the difference between "Il y a" and "Voici"—"Voilà." Il y a is used when the persons or things (2) of which we speak are not visible to to us (28), as, There will be but (53) little (15) company in town (2) to-day—but we (54) use Voici and Voilà when the things of which we speak are actually before (51) us, as—There are the pencils which you want.

EXERCISE 94.

Do we (54) not also (24) use (47) Il y a to (23) express the past time? Yes, we say in (56) French, Il y a neuf ans que je fus à Leicester—It is nine years since I was at Leicester. What preposition do we (54) use (47) after words (2) of (5) quantity? The preposition *de*. Give me two or three examples. A dozen *of* oranges. I have received this morning two pounds *of* quicksilver and sixteen ounces *of* gold. How is the (4) word "So" rendered in (56) French? By the definite article: it is sometimes understood in (56) English, but is always expressed in (56) French: it is indeclinable when it relates to an adjective, and declinable when it is used for (23) a noun. Give me two examples of each. Is he not obstinate? Yes, he is. Are you that young (10) man's (41) aunt? I am. Was (4) not Henry (43) the Eighth a (21) tyrant? He was. Will they be angry? They will.

EXERCISE 95.

In (55) what mood must (27) we put all (2) verbs which come after *souhaiter*, *douter*, *vouloir*, and all those which express a doubt, a wish, a desire, &c.? They must (27) be put in (a) the subjunctive mood: there are (14) few (15) exceptions, which the diligent pupil will very soon (24) discover in (56) reading. What tense of the subjunctive do we (54) use (47) when the preceding verb is in (a) the indicative present? We (54) ought (36, a) then (24) to use the subjunctive present. But if (25) the preceding verb should be in (a) the conditional, what tense should (36, a) we (54) use? The imperfect of the subjunctive. What (37) have you to say concerning the pronoun *Quoi*? That is used for (23) things only, and that it is always governed by a preposition, as—Of what did he accuse (47) him (28)?

(a) To the.

EXERCISE 96.

How do you render in (56) French the genitive of the present participle in (56) English? By the preposition *de* and the infinitive, as—I am sure of seeing him (28) on (11) the fourth of December (43). What preposition do we (54) use (47) when we (54) speak of (a) the going to, coming (a) to, or living in (55) a country? The preposition *En*. Do you use the article as well as the preposition? No, the article is omitted. Give me an example in (55) which a noun, taken adjectively, has no (3) article. He has neither (49) wit nor beauty. Do you know (22) the difference between *Savoir* and *Connaître*? Yes, we (54) use *Connaître* to (23) express the knowledge of things by sight, as—do you know the house where Mr. P. lives? but, *Savoir* expresses knowledge (2) which we (54) acquire by study (2), as—I do not know the rule of which you speak.

(a) Of to go. &c.

EXERCISE 97.

How is the word "For" (4) rendered? When it is a conjunction, it is rendered by "*Car*," but, when it is a prepo-

sition, by "Pour," as—I shall not go (33) yet, for John will bring the carriage for me. Is not "Pour" (4) used also before (51) some verbs? Yes. In (55) what sense? In the sense of "In order, &c.," as—he went (32) home (46) to bury his father. In (55) what part of a French sentence are adverbs (4) placed (12)? They are placed (12) after the verb, if (31) the tense is simple, but, if (31) it is compound, before (51) the participle and after the auxiliary, as—He undoubtedly will be at (46) home. By what tense do you render the verb in (55) this phrase—If I were in his place? By the imperfect indicative. How do you render the word "Will," in (56) answer to the following question? Will (52) you have the goodness to (19) tell him (28)? "I will!" By the repetition of the verb: thus—Je lui dirai, Monsieur.

EXERCISE 98.

How is the word "Must" (4) translated? By the impersonal *Il faut*, as—I must go (33). In (55) this phrase, the pronoun "I" is the nominative to (a) the verb "Go," which must be put in the subjunctive. Is not "Must" (4) sometimes rendered by the infinitive after *Il faut*? Yes, as—Be agreeable; you must sing. Are the pronouns (4) put after verbs (2) in (56) French as in (56) English? No, they are put (12) before (51) the verb. Always? In (55) all tenses (2) except in (b) the imperative affirmative, in (b) the second (10) person of the singular, and the first (10) and second (10) persons of the plural. Does not the adverb "Y" (4) follow the same rule as the pronoun "Y?" Yes. But there are (14) sometimes two pronouns; how would you render them (28)? If (25) they were both of the third (10) person, I should place the accusative before (51) the dative, as—They are his spectacles; my brother has just (29) given them him (28).

(a) Of. (b) to.

EXERCISE 99.

But, in case the two pronouns are not of the third (10) person? The rule is then the contrary, for (23) the dative comes before (51) the accusative, as Mary gave (38) me it yesterday

(24). How is the phrase "To have just" (4) followed by a participle, rendered in (56) French? "To have just" is rendered, according to its tense, by the verb *Venir de*, and the participle by its verb in the infinitive present, as—The men have just arrived. We must (27) not confound the word "just" and a participle, with the adverb "just," as—just (24) tell me (28) what (37) he said to you (28). Give me some (1) examples of verbs which are governed (12) in the subjunctive by conjunctions. I will not build (42) a house unless I can purchase a garden. I will not submit, although you are powerful. Can you tell me (28) the difference between "Aller" and "S' en aller?"

EXERCISE 100.

"Aller" is used when you mention the place to which you are going, but "S' en aller" signifies the going away from one place to another without saying where you are going, as—If you must (27) go (33), I will order the groom to saddle your horse. Where has he gone (33)? He has gone (32) to (46) the bookseller's to buy some (1) paper. When do we (54) use (47) *Ceci* and *Cela*, and when *Celui-ci* and *Celle-ci*, &c.? We (54) use *Ceci* or *Cela* when the things to which they relate have not been mentioned (12) before, but, if (31) the things which these pronouns point out have been mentioned (12) before, we must (27) use *Celui-ci*, &c., according to gender (2) and number (2), as—I have just (29) bought two pistols—which is the best? This—that is not worth five shillings. This deceives me (28).

EXERCISE 101.

Explain to me (28) when "*Celui*, *Celle*," &c. are used (12) without "*ci*." "*Celui*, *Celle*," &c. relate to persons and things, and are followed (12) by the relative "*qui*," as—They who play much, learn little. How are (4) "ought, should," &c. rendered? By the verb "*Devoir*," according to mood (2) and tense (2). Give me an example of the compound of *conditional*. We ought (36, i) not to have given him (28) the

book. How do you translate this sentence—What are they doing? Thus—*Qu'est-ce qu'ils font?*—(*What is that which they are doing?*) What is the difference between the Imperfect and the Perfect? When the action has been done (12) in (55) a time of which there is (14) a part to (19) elapse, we (54) use the Imperfect, but, when the time of which we speak has wholly (24) elapsed, we (54) use the Perfect, as—The battle was fought (a) the sixth (43) of October (*of*) last year (2). My brother arrived this morning. The advanced pupil will soon (24) discover the exceptions to this rule.

(a) Was given (12).

EXERCISE 102.

When two Imperatives, which have "and" or "or" between them, and which govern pronouns (1), come together, is it not considered (54) more elegant to (19) place the pronoun, in (56) French, before (51) the second (10) verb? Yes—I am going (32) to give you (28) an example of it (28). The children are tired (12); undress them and put them to bed. Render, in (56) French, this sentence—You have broken his arm. (You to him have broken *the* arm (40). But give me an example in (55) which the action is reflective (12), or done (12) by ourselves to ourselves. Example—He bit his tongue (40, a) This is right, but there are (14) exceptions (1), as—My hands are warm. (*I have heat to the hands.*) How do you render, in (56) French, the English possessive case? By the genitive, and the noun which precedes it (28) by the nominative, as—The man's great coat.

EXERCISE 103.

Render, in (56) French, this sentence—The general destroyed two hundred houses and twelve churches. *Le général fit détruire deux cents maisons et douze églises.* Why do you use the verb "Faire" as well as the verb "Détruire?" Because the meaning is, not that the general destroyed the houses and churches, but that he caused them to be destroyed (42). Do (47) we (54) use the Cardinal or Ordinal

numbers in mentioning (56) (1) the days of the month? We (54) use the Cardinal, except in (56) speaking of the first and second of the month, as—The first of May. The ninth of March. This rule applies to the names of kings, but without the (21) article in (56) French, as—Victoria the first. How do you conjugate the compound tenses of Neuter verbs? With être.

EXERCISE 104.

How are English compound nouns (4) rendered (12) in (56) French? Generally, the first is put last: as, The parlour table ("the table of the parlour.") How do you render the words "at home" in (55) this sentence?—He is not at home. By "chez lui." And the words "to the silversmith's" in (55) this sentence?—He went to the silversmith's. By—Chez l'orfèvre. What letter do we (54) place after a verb of the third (10) person singular when the verb is interrogative and ends with a vowel? The letter -t- with a hyphen on each side: as, Of what (18) did (38) he (47) accuse you (28) yesterday? Is not the conjunction "que" (4), which is always expressed (12) in (56) French, frequently (24) understood in (56) English? Yes; as, Tell (28) him (48) he must (27) go (33). What have you (37) to say on the word "ni" neither? It requires (48 and 30) "ne" to be placed before (51) the verb.

EXERCISE 105.

Are you aware that the verb which comes after the comparative in (56) French requires "ne" before (51) it? Yes; as, They fought better than I expected (50). What difference is there (14 and 47) between the prepositions "avant" and "devant?" "Avant" expresses time (2): as, Be ready before six. "Devant" expresses order (2): as, Place the letter before me. Is the word "will" (4) always (24) rendered in (56) French by the future tense? No—in (55) the phrase—Will you have the goodness to stop?—The words "will you have" are rendered (12) by Voulez-vous avoir—meaning—"are you willing to have, &c.?" How is a negative (4) expressed in (56) French? By two particles: as, Never—Ne—jamais.

EXERCISE 106.

How are they placed in (55) a phrase? "Ne" is placed before (51) the verb, if (31) the tense is simple, and "pas" after: in (55) compound tenses, the second (10) negative comes before the past participle; as, I will not flatter you (28)—your work has not been done. Explain the use of the indefinite pronoun "on." It is used for (23) "they," "people," "we," "men," and the passive voice, when expressed by any of these words, and governs the verb in (a) the third (10) person, singular, as, Men speak without thinking. It is thought (54 and 48) there will be (14) a war. What difference is there (14 and 47) between the prepositions "dans" and "en"? As a (21) general rule, "dans" means the inside of anything, and "en," the manner, after the fashion, &c. Example—Tell me (28), in French, what you have (37) in your (40) hands. Does not "en" (4) govern the present participle without the article? Yes: as, In reading, in writing.

(a) To.

NOTES.

1.

"Some" and "any," (frequently understood in English,) are rendered into French by the genitive case of the article before a noun; as, du pain, some bread; des pommes, some apples—and by the preposition *de* before an adjective; as, J' ai de bons plateaux; I have some good tea trays, or trays.

2.

The article must be placed before every noun in French, except the names of Places, Persons, Towns, Villages, &c.

3.

Use the preposition *de*, (without the article) after these negatives, when they are used in expressing quantity.

Ne — pas, not	Ne — guère, but little
Ne — point, not at all	Ne — goutte, but little
Ne — plus, no more	Ne — nullement, by no means
Ne — jamais, never	Ne — que, but, only
Ne — rien, nothing	

4.

When a sentence is interrogative, and the nominative is a noun, the pronoun must be expressed after the verb; as, La voiture est-elle prête? Is the carriage ready?

5.

Use the preposition *de*, (without the article,) before the noun which expresses the kind of things we speak of; as, Le fils de Monsieur B.: The son of Mr. B. Une montre d' or: A gold watch.

6.

When a sentence is in the superlative, the article must be placed before the noun, as well as before the adverb—the noun begins the phrase; as La leçon la plus utile: The most useful lesson.

7.

Si, as; aussi, as; (which gives more force than si,) moins, less; plus, more; tant, so much; autant, as much; are always followed by *que*, (“than, or as,” in English) after the adjective;—as, *J’ aime les livres autant que Monsieur C.*; I love books as much as Mr. C.

Tant and autant, followed likewise by *que*, are construed with verbs and nouns, as, *si* and *aussi* with adjectives.

8.

The noun, which follows the adjective in the highest or lowest degree, is always preceded by the preposition *de*, (or the particles *du, des*,) generally rendered in English by “in”; as, *Jean est le plus attentif de la classe*: John is the most attentive in the class.

9.

“A,” or “an” is expressed in French by the adjective of number, (*un, mas., une, fem.*) declined with the preposition *de*—of. *See page 1.*

10.

These sixteen adjectives are placed before the noun: all others (with very few exceptions), should be placed after the noun:—

Beau, fine	Mauvais, bad
Bon, good	Méchant, wicked
Brave, brave	Meilleur, better
Cher, dear	Moindre, less
Chetif, sorry	Petit, little
Grand, great	Saint, holy
Gros, big	Vieu,* old
Jeune, young	Vrai, true

And all ordinal numbers.

* See page 2 (Exceptions), and Exercise 64.

To assist memory, learn the next four lines.—Put the adjective last, except it be one of the following:

Beau, bon, and brave, chère chetif and galant.
Grand, gros, honnête, jeune, tout joli, méchant.
Add mauvais, meilleur, moindre and petit.
So vieux and vrai before their nouns may be.

11.

"On" is not expressed in French.

12.

1st. When the participle past is accompanied with the auxiliary verb, *être*, it agrees, in gender and number, with its subject; as, *Il est aimé*: He is loved. *Elle est aimée*: She is loved.

2d. When the participle past is accompanied with the verb, *Avoir*, it never agrees with its subject; as, *Il a donné*: He has given. *Elle a donné*: She has given.

3rd. The participle past always agrees with its object when before the participle, as, *La maison que j'ai donnée*: The house which I have given. *Les maisons qu'il a données*: The houses which he has given.

4th. When the object comes after the participle, the participle never agrees with it; as *J'ai donné la maison*: I have given the house. *Nous avons donné les maisons*: We have given the houses.

13.

In French—In the month of—*Au mois de*.

14.

There is	}	<i>Il y a, &c., and</i>	} See page 41.
There are		<i>Voici—Voilà</i>	

The difference between which is exemplified in these two sentences; *Voilà les deux plumes*: There are the two pens: (the person thus speaking directing attention to the pens). *Il y aura plusieurs hommes dans la ville*: There will be many men in the town; (the person thus speaking not seeing the object of which he speaks.)

Il y a, &c. is also used to express a past time; as, *Il y a deux mois que*: It is two months since.

15.

The preposition *de* is used after words of quantity; as, *une douzaine d' oranges*: A dozen of oranges. Plus *de*, more than;— and the following :—

Abondance	de	Abundance of
assez	..	enough
beaucoup	..	much
combien	..	how many, how much
guères	..	very little, but little
peu	..	few
moins	..	less
davantage	..	more
quantité	..	quantity
grand nombre	..	great deal
tant	..	so many
autant	..	as many
trop	..	too much
quelque chose	..	something

16.

"So" (sometimes understood in English, but always expressed in French), is rendered in French by *le* and *la*, and is indeclinable when it relates to an adjective; as, *Etes-vous heureuse, Mademoiselle?* Are you happy, Miss? *Oui, je le suis.* (not *la*) Yes, I am (so): and declinable, when it relates to a noun; as, *Etes-vous la sœur de Monsieur G.?* Are you the sister of Mr. G.? *Je la suis* (not *le*). I am (so).

17.

Verbs which come after *Souhaiter*, *Douter*, *Vouloir*, and all other verbs expressing a doubt, wish, desire, &c., must be put in the subjunctive mood.

N.B. If any of these verbs be in the indicative present, the next must be in the subjunctive, present; but, if in the conditional, the next will be in the subjunctive, imperfect.

18.

Quoi is used for things only—never for persons, and is always governed by a preposition, when used in asking questions; as, *De quoi est-il si occupé?* What is he so busy about? *De quoi parle-t-il?* Of what does he speak?

19.

Expressed in French by *de* and the infinitive mood. (See page 56, &c.)

20.

The going to, coming to, and living in a country, are rendered by the preposition *En*, without the article; but, the going to (&c.) a town, by the preposition *à*; as,

Je vais en France: I am going to France.

Je vais à Paris: I am going to Paris.

21.

Nouns taken adjectively have no article; as, *Il n'y a ni printemps ni automne*: There is neither spring nor autumn.

22.

Use *Connaitre*, when speaking of things known by sight; as, *Je connais l'homme*: I know the man; and *Savoir*, when speaking of things known by heart; as, *Je sais ma leçon*. I know my lesson.

23.

"For," (as a conjunction) in the sense of "because," is rendered by *Car*.

"For," (as a preposition) is rendered by *Pour*.—

"Pour" is also placed before verbs, when it can be rendered by "in order," &c.; as, *Je vais pour conduire*: I am going to transact, &c.

24.

Adverbs are placed after the verb in a simple tense, and, in compound tenses, before the participle, and after the auxiliary; as

Je parle souvent: I often speak.

J'ai souvent donné: I have often given.

25.

"Si" governs the Imperfect, and not the Conditional—as in English.

26.

The verb *must* be repeated in French.

27.

"Must" is rendered in French by the impersonal, "*Il faut*," and the noun or pronoun coming before "*must*" will be the nominative to the verb coming after "*must*," which is to be put in the subjunctive mood, as, *Il faut que les élèves sachent leurs leçons*—The pupils must know their lessons.

It can also be rendered by the infinitive after *Il faut*; as—*Il faut donner*: (he, we, you, they,) must give—in an indefinite sense.

28.

These pronouns are placed before the verb, in all moods and tenses, except in the imperative affirmative, in the second person, singular, and the first and second persons, plural; as,

Le, La, Les.	}	Je le connais.	I know him.
		Je la connais.	I know her.
		Je les connais.	I know them.
Me, Se.	}	Il me donna.	He gave me.
		Elle se loua.	She praised herself.
Lui, Leur.	}	Je lui dis.	I tell (to) him or her.
		Je leur dis.	I tell (to) them.
Nous, Vous.	}	Nous nous applaudissons.	We applaud ourselves
		Ils vous parlent.	They speak to you
En.	}	(Meaning, of him, of her, of it, some of it, some of them, &c.) as, <i>Il en parle</i> . He speaks of it.	
Y.	}	(Meaning, to him, to her, to it, to them;) <i>Il y consent</i> . He consents to it.	

The adverb *y* follows the same rule; as, *Il y demeure*. He lives there.

When two pronouns of the third person come together, the one which is in the accusative comes before that which is in the dative; as, *Nous le lui donnâmes*. We gave him it.

But, if the two pronouns are not of the third person, the dative then comes before the accusative; as, *Je vous l'excuserai*. I shall excuse it you.

Example of the Imperative affirmative.—*Aimons le, or la*. Let us love him, or, her.

Example of the Imperative negative. *Ne les aimons pas*. Let us not like them.

29.

“To have just,”—followed by a participle is expressed in French by *Venir de*, and the participle by the present of the infinitive. For examples, see exercise 49.

30.

These conjunctions govern the Subjunctive mood. See page 60.

Afin que, that—to the end that
Avant que, before
A moins que, unless
Bien que, though, although
Ce n'est pas que, it is not but that
Encore que, though, although
En cas que, in case that, if
Jusqu'à, ce que, until, till
Moyennant que, so if, provided that
Non pas que, not but
Pour que, that, to the end that
Pourvu que, so if, provided that
Pour peu que, if ever so little
Que, that
Quoique, though, although
Sans que, without that
Supposez que, let us suppose that
Supposons que, let us suppose that
Si ce n'est que, unless
Soit que, whether, or

31.

“*Si*” governs the present.

32.

Use "Aller," to go, which signifies simply the going from one place to another, (the place to which you are going being generally mentioned;) as, *Allez à Londres.* Go to London.

33.

Use "S'en aller," to go away ("away" is generally understood in English) which means also the going from one place to another, with this distinction, that the place to which you are going is (generally) not mentioned; as, *Il faut que je m'en aille.* I must go (away). *Je m'en vais vous quitter.* I am going to leave you.

34.

The difference between

Ceci, (mas. and fem.) and *Celui—ci*, (mas.) *celle—ci*, (fem.) this.
Cela, and *Celui—là* *celle—là* .. that.
Ceux—ci *celles—ci* .. these.
Ceux—là *celles—là* .. those.

and *Celui-ci*, &c., for things which have been mentioned; as, *Vous avez deux belles roses; je préfère celle-ci.* You have two fine roses, I prefer this.—See page 6.

35.

The pronouns *Celui*, (without "ci") *celle*, *ceux*, (mas.) *celles*, (fem.) relate to both persons and things and are followed by the relative "qui" (Englished by "he who," or "he that") as, *Celui qui est obéissant est heureux.* He who is obedient is happy. *Celle qui parle beaucoup ne dit pas toujours la vérité.* She who speaks much does not always speak the truth.—See page 6.

36.

Examples of the manner in which "ought," "should," &c. are rendered in French.

A.	{	Je dois faire mes leçons.	{	I am	{	to do my lessons.
Present.				I ought		
				I have		
B.	{	Je devais faire mes leçons ce matin	{	I ought to have done	{	my lessons this morning.
Imperfect.				I was to have done		
				I had to do		

Z. { Je dus faire mes } I had to do my lessons
Perfect. { leçons hier. } yesterday.

M. { Je devrai faire mes } I shall have to do } my lessons to
Future. { leçons demain. } I ought to do } morrow.

F. { Je devrais le punir } I ought { to punish him
Condit. { s'il ne veut obéir. } if he does not
obey.

G. { J' ai dû faire mes leçons. } I was to have done
Comp. of Present. { } my lessons.

I. { J' aurais dû faire } I ought to have done my
Comp. of { mes leçons, s'il m' } lessons, if he had seen me.
Condit. { avait vu. }

J. { Que je doive ma vie. } That I may owe
Subj. Present. { } my life.

K. { Que je dusse ma réputation. } That I might
Subj. Imper. { } owe my
reputation.

37.

Examples, of the difference between the two languages in asking Questions:—

Who is coming? In French. { Who is that who comes?
Qui est-ce qui vient?

Who is to come? { Who is that who will come?
Qui est-ce qui viendra?

What are you doing? { What is that which you do?
Qu'est-ce que vous faites?

Do you know what it was? { Do you know that which that was?
Savez-vous ce que c'était?

38.

When the action is done in a time of which there remains a part to elapse ; as, to-day, this week, &c., use the imperfect ; as, *Nous dinions à Paris cette année* : We dined in Paris this year. When the action is quite finished in the time mentioned ; as, yesterday, last year, &c., use the Perfect ; as, *Nous dinâmes hier à Paris* : we dined in Paris yesterday.

39.

When two Imperatives come together, with the conjunctions "and" or "or" between them, it is considered more elegant to place the pronoun in French before the second verb—(See note 28)—as, *Portez le et lui demandez* : Take it and ask him.

40.

Possessive pronouns, coming after a verb, before nouns which belong to any part of the human body, must be rendered in French thus :—We have cut his finger : We have cut his hair.

We to him have cut the finger
Nous lui avons coupé le doigt
 We to him have cut the hair
Nous lui avons coupé les cheveux.

(40, a.) But, should the action be reflective, use a reflective verb, with the article before the noun, and not the possessive pronoun ; as, *Il s'est coupé le doigt* : He has cut his finger.

There are exceptions, such as, *Il a le nez long*. His nose is long. *Il a la bouche ouverte* : His mouth is open.

41.

When two or more nouns come together, the first of which has an apostrophe, the last one is rendered by the nominative case, the first by the genitive ; as, *Le mari de la Reine* : The Queen's Husband.

42.

Faire, before an infinitive, without a preposition, signifies generally, to get, bid, order, or cause to be made or done ; as, *Je fais bâtir une maison* : I am building a house. (Which means, that I have a house building, and not that I am building it myself.) *Nous ferons chanter ce Monsieur* : We shall get this gent. to sing. *Vous lui ferez faire ses leçons* : You will get (order, bid, cause) him to do his lessons.

43.

In mentioning the days of the month, use the Cardinal numbers, except in the first and second of the month; as, *Le premier Janvier*: The first of January. *Le second*, or *Le deux* (not *deuxième*) *Fevrier*. The second of February.

The above applies to the names of Sovereigns, but without the article in French; as, *Charles douze*; (not *douzième*) *Charles* the 12th. *Henri second*; *Henry* the second. *François premier*: *Francis* the first.

44.

Use the verb, *Etre*, in conjugating the compound tenses of neuter verbs, &c.

45.

English compound words are generally reversed in French;—as, *Une montre d'or*: A gold watch (that is—A watch of gold). *La porte de la chambre*: The chamber door.

46.

“At,” or “to,” before a noun, expressing the abode of any one, is rendered by *chez*, before the noun, as, *Allez chez le libraire*; Go to the bookseller's. For Examples of the use of *Chez* with the pronouns, see Exercise 43.

47.

When the third person of an interrogative verb ends with a vowel, the letter -t- (with a hyphen on each side) is placed between the verb and pronoun; as, *A-t-elle?* Has she? *Comment se porte-t-il?* How does he do?

48.

Express the Conjunction “que”—that: Example—*Ne pensez-vous pas qu'il viendra?* Do you not believe (that) he will come? This conjunction is always expressed in French.

49.

“Ni” requires “ne” before the verb.

50.

The second verb which follows the comparative in French, requires “ne” before it; as, *Il est plus habile que je ne croyais*: He is more ingenious than I thought: (meaning—I did not think him so ingenious.)

51.

Avant expresses time : **Devant** expresses order ; as, **Marchez devant moi** : Walk before me. **Partez une heure avant moi** : Start an hour before me.

52.

When "will" (before a verb) can be changed into "are you willing," "is he willing," &c., it is rendered in French by **Vouloir** and the infinitive of the verb which follows "will;" as, **Veut-il rester ? Will he stop ? Voulez-vous lire ? will you read ?** (meaning —are you willing to read ?) "Shall" is rendered by the future of the French verb ; as, **Chanterez-vous demain ? Shall you sing to-morrow ?**

53.

A Negative, in French, is expressed by two particles ; as—

Ne — pas, not	Ne — rien, nothing
Ne — point, not at all	Ne — jamais, never
Ne — plus, no more	Ne — guère, but little
Ne — que, not but, only	Ne — personne, nobody.

Ne is placed before the verb in simple tenses, and **pas**, &c. after ; as, **Je n'aime pas** : I do not love.

In compound tenses, the second negative comes before the past participle ; as, **Je n'ai jamais aimé** : I have never loved.

54.

"On" is used for, they, people, we, men, one, and the passive voice in English, when it can be rendered by "they," "people," &c., and governs the verb in French in the third person singular ; as, **On dit** : People say. **Ne considere-t-on pas ?** Is it not considered ? (that is—Do not people consider.)

55.

Dans, in, means generally the inside of any thing ; as, **Mettez votre livre dans votre poche** : Put your book into your pocket. It has always an article or pronoun after it.

56.

En—in means the manner, mode, after the fashion, &c. ; and never takes an article after it ; as, **Parlez en Anglais** : Speak in English.—(See note 20.)

As the Notes used in the preceding Exercises are available for turning any English into French, the following Index of them has been compiled for Students of the French Language.

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A Dictionary

OF

WORDS USED IN THIS WORK.

ABBREVIATIONS AND MARKS.

1. }
2. } *The Conjugations of Verbs.*
3. }
4. }

irr. *irregular.*
m. *masculine.*
f. *feminine.*
adv. *adverb.*
adj. *adjective.*
conj. *conjunction.*
prep. *preposition.*
pron. *pronoun.*

A.

Able (to be), Pouvoir, irr.
About, Environ, adv.
Above all, Surtout, adv.
Absence, Absence, f.
Abstain (to), S'abstenir, irr.
Accept (to), Accepter, 1
Accident, Accident, m.
Accidentally, adv. Accidentelle-
ment
Account, Compte, m.
Account for, Expliquer, 1
According to, prep. Selon
Accompany, Accompanyer, 1
Accuse, (to), Accuser, 1
Acquainted (to be — with), Sa-
voir, irr.
Actually, adv. Réellement
Admit (to), Admettre, irr.
Adjective, Adjectif, m.
Adjectively, adv. Adjectivement
Adverb, Adverbe, m.

Advice, Avis, m.
Advance (to), Avancer, 1
Affair, Affaire, f.
Affirmative, adj. Affirmatif
Afraid (to be), Craindre—Avoir
peur de, irr.
After, prep. Après, adv.
Afternoon, Après midi, f.
Again, adv. De nouveau
Against, prep. Contre
Age (an), Siecle, m.
Age, Age, m.
Agent, Agent, m.
Agree (to), S'accorder, 1st
Agreeable, adj. Agréable
Agreement, Accord, m.
Alcove, Alcove, f.
Algebra, Algèbre, f.
Algerene, adj. Algérien, ne
All, adj. Tout
Almshouse, Maison de charité, f.
Already, adv. Déjà

Also, conj. Aussi, adv.	B.
Alter (to), Changer, 1	Bad, adj. Mauvais
Although, conj. Quoique, Bien que, adv.	Ball, Bal, m.
Always, adv. Toujours	Ball (bullet), Boulet, m.
Ambition, Ambition, f.	Bank, Banque, f.
Amputate, Amputer, 1	Barbarous, adj. Barbare
Amusement, Amusement, m.	Barley, Orge, f.
Ancient, adj. Ancien, ne	Basket, Panier, m.
And, conj. Et	Bastile, Bastille, f.
Anemone, Anémone, f.	Bathe (to), Se baigner, 1
Angry (to become), Se fâcher, 1	Battle, Bataille, f.
Answer, Réponse, f.	Bayonet, Baïonnette, f.
Any one, Quelques uns	Be (to), Etre
Any thing, Quelque chose, m.	Bead, Chapelet, m.
Appear (to), Paraître, Apparaître, Comparaitre	Bean, Fève, f.
Appears (it), Il paraît	Beat, Battre, irr.
Apple, Pomme, f.	Beauty, Beauté, f.
Apply, S'appliquer, 1	Because, conj. Parceque
Appoint (to), Nominer, 1	Bee, Abeille, f.
Apprehend, Arrêter, 1	Beef, Bœuf, m.
April, Avril, m.	Beer, Bière, f.
Arch, Arc, m.	Before, prep. Devant, Avant
Architect, Architecte, m.	Begin (to), Commencer, 1
Arm, Bras, m.	Believe (to), Croire, irr.
Arm-chair, Fauteuil, m.	Belong (to), Appartenir, irr.
Army, Armée, f.	Betray (to), Trahir, 2.
Arrive, Arriver, 1	Between, prep. Entre
Arrogance, Arrogance, f.	Big, adj. Gros
Art, Art, m.	Blame, Blamer, 1
Article, Article, m.	Blacksmith, Serrurier, m.
As, adv. Comme	Blue, adj. Bleu
Ascertain (to), Apprendre, irr.	Blunt, adj. Emoussé
Ashamed (to be), Avoir honte de	Boast (to), Se vanter, 1
Ask (to), Demander, 1	Boat, Bateau, m.
Ask (to enquire), S'informer, 1	Boil (to), Bouillir, irr.
As much, adv. Tant	Boiled beef, Bouilli, m.
Asparagus, Asperge, f.	Boldness, Hardiesse, f.
Assist (to), Aider, 1	Book, Livre, m.
Assistance, Aide, f.	Book-case, Bibliothèque, f.
As soon as, Aussitot que, adv.	Bookseller, Libraire, m.
Assure (to), Assurer, 1	Born (to be), Naitre, irr.
As well, Aussi bien, adv.	Botany, Botanique, f.
At, prep. A, Chez	Bottle (to), Mettre en bouteille
At least, adv. Au moins	Bottom, But, m.
At present, adv. A present	Bow (to), Saluer, 1
Attain, Atteindre, irr.	Boy, Gargon, m.
Attend (to business), Etre à	Branch, Branche, f.
Attribute, Attribuer, 1	Bread, Pain, m.
Auction, Encan, m.	Bread-and-butter, Tartine, f.
August, Août, m.	Break (to), Casser, 1
Aunt, Tante, f.	Breakfast, Dejeûner, m.
Autumn, Automne, m.	Breast, Poitrine, f.
Auxiliary, adj. Auxiliaire	Brew (to), Brasser, 1
Avoid, Eviter, 1	Bridge, Pont, m.
	Bring (to), Apporter, 1
	Bring back (to), Rapporter, 1
	Bring up (to), Elever, 1
	Britain, La Grande Bretagne, f.
	British, adj. Britannique
	Brother, Frère, m.

Brown, adj. Brun
 Bruise, Meurtrir, 2
 Build (to), Bâtir, 2
 Build again (to), Rébâtir, 2
 Building, Edifice, m.
 Burgandy (wine), Vin de Bourgogne, m.
 Burn (to), Brûler, 1
 Bury (to), Enterrer, 1
 Business, Affaire, f.
 Busy, adj. Occupé
 But, conj. Mais
 Butler, Sommelier, m.
 But little, Ne—guère. See p. 16
 Butter, Beurre, m.
 Buy (to), Acheter
 By, prep. Par

C.

Cabbage, Chou, m.
 Cake, Gâteau, m.
 Call (to), Appeler, 1
 Call up (awake), Éveiller, 1.
 Can, Pouvoir, irr.
 Canal, Canal, m.
 Candid, adj. Franc
 Canon, Canon, m.
 Capers, Câpres, f.
 Capital, Capital, f.
 Captain, Capitaine, m.
 Cardinal, adj. Cardinal
 Care, Soins, m.
 Careful, adj. Prudent
 Carpet-bag, Sac-de-nuit, m.
 Carriage, Voiture, f.
 Carry (to), Porter, 1
 Carry away, Emporter, 1
 Carry (yourself), Se porter, 1
 Cart, Charrette, f.
 Cash, Argent, m.
 Castle, Château, m.
 Catch (detect), Attrapper, 1
 Catch cold (to), S'enrhumer, 1
 Cathedral, Cathédrale, f.
 Cause (to), Causar, 1
 Cease (to), Cesser, 1
 Celebrated, adj. Célèbre
 Celery, Céleri, m.
 Certainly, adv. Certainement
 Chamber, Chambre, f.
 Champaign, Vin de Champagne, m.
 Change the mind, Changer d'avis
 Charge, Charge, f.
 Charge (to), Accuser, 1
 Charitable, adj. Charitable
 Character, Caractère, m.
 Chastise (to), Corriger, 1
 Check (to), Arrêter, 1

Cheese, Fromage, m.
 Cheerful, adj. Enjonné
 Chemistry, Chimie, f.
 Chess-board, Damier, m.
 Child, Enfant, m.
 China, Porcelaine, f.
 China (the country), la Chine, f.
 Chocolate, Chocolat, m.
 Choose (to), Choisir, 2
 Church, Eglise, f.
 Cider, Cidre, m.
 Cinnamon, Cannelle, f.
 Civil, adj. honnête
 Civilise (to), Civiliser, 1
 Clean, adj. Propre
 Clean (to), Nettoyer, 1
 Clerk, Commis, m.
 Cloak, Manteau, m.
 Clock, Horloge, f.
 Clothing, Vêtement, m.
 Coach, Carrosse, m.
 Coachman, Cocher, m.
 Coat, Habit, m.
 Coffee, Café, m.
 Coffee-pot, Cafetière, f.
 Cold, Froid, m.
 Cold (it is), Il fait froid
 Cold (to be), Avoir froid
 Collar-bone, Clavicule, f.
 Come (to), Venir, irr.
 Come after (to), Suivre, irr.
 Come back (to), Revenir, irr.
 Come down (to), Descendre, 4
 Command (to), Commander, 1
 Commit (to), Commettre, irr.
 Communicate (to), Communiquer, 1
 Company, Compagnie, f.
 Complain (to), Se plaindre, irr.
 Complete, adj. Complet
 Compliment, Compliment, m.
 Comprehend (to), Comprendre, irr.
 Conceited, adj. Vain
 Concert, Concert, m.
 Conditional, adj. Conditionnel, le
 Conduct, Conduite, f.
 Conduct (to), Conduire, irr.
 Confound (to), Confondre, 4
 Confusion, Confusion, f.
 Conjunction, Conjonction, f.
 Connect (to), Joindre, irr.
 Contemptible, adj. Méprisable
 Continue (to), Demeurer, 1
 Contradiction, Contradiction, f.
 Contrary, Contraire, m.
 Contribute (to), Contribuer, 1
 Convenience, Commodité, Avantage, f.

Convey (to give), Donner, 1
 Convenient, adj. Convenable
 Copybook, Cahier, m.
 Cost (to), Couter, 1
 Counsellor, Avocat, m.
 Count (to), Compter, 1
 County, Comte, m.
 Courageous, adj. Courageux
 Cowardly, adj. Poltron
 Coxcomb, Fat, m.
 Cream, crème, f.
 Cream-jug, Pot à la crème, m.
 Creature, Animal, m.
 Crime, Crime, m.
 Crush (to), Ecraser, 1
 Cucumber, Concombre, m.
 Cup, Tasse, f.
 Curiosity (a), Curiosité, f.
 Cushion, Coussin, m.
 Cut (to), Couper, 1
 Cutlery, Coutellerie, f.

D.

Damage (to), Endommager, 1
 Damp, adj. humide
 Dancing-master, Maître de danse
 Dangerous, adj. Dangereux
 Dare (to), Oser, 1
 Dark (to be), Il fait obscur
 Daughter, Fille, f.
 Day, Jour, m.
 Dear, adj. chère
 Deceitful, adj. Trompeur
 Deceive (to), Tromper, 1, De-
 cevoir, 3
 December, Décembre, m.
 Decline (to), Decliner, 1
 Declinable, adj. Déclinable
 Defame (to), Diffamer, 1
 Definite, adj. Défini
 Degree, Degré, m.
 Dentist, Dentiste, m.
 Departure, Départ, m.
 Depend on (to), Compter, 1
 Describe (to), Dépeindre, irr.
 Deserve (to), Mériter, 1
 Desire, Désir, m.
 Die (to), Mourir, irr.
 Difference, Marque distinctive, f.
 Different, adj. Différent
 Dig (to), Creuser, bêcher, 1
 Dine (to), Dîner, 1
 Directly, adv. Directement
 Dirty (to be), Il fait de la crotte
 Disagreeable, Vilain, adj.
 Discharge, Renvoyer, irr.
 Discontinue (to), Discontinuer, 1
 Discover (to), Découvrir, irr.
 Disfigure (to), Défigurer, 1
 Disease, Maladie, f.

Discourse (to), S'entretenir, irr.
 Disgusting, adj. Dégoutant [p. 16
 Dislike (to), Ne pas aimer, 1. See
 Displease (to), Déplaître, irr.
 Dispose (to), Disposer, 1 [m.
 Disrespect, Manque de respect,
 Distress, Misère, f.
 Distrust (to), Se défier, 1
 Divide (to), Diviser, 1
 Divide (to share), Partager, 1
 Do (to), Faire, irr.
 Do, Se porter, 1. See Ex. 59
 Doctor, Docteur, m.
 Dog, Chien, m.
 Door, porte, f.
 Doorkeeper, Portier, m.
 Doubt, Doute, m.
 Dover, Douvres
 Dozen, Douzaine, f.
 Draw (to), Peigner, Dessiner, 1
 Drawing, Dessin, m.
 Drawing-room, Salon, m.
 Dress (to), S'habiller, 1
 Drink, Boisson, f.
 Drink (to), Boire, irr.
 Drive (to), Renvoyer, 1
 Dry, adj. Sec.
 Dry (to), Sécher, 1
 Duke, Duc, m.
 During, prep. Pendant
 Dust, Poussière, f.
 Dwell (to), Demeurer, 1

E.

Each, pron. Chaque
 Eager (to be), S'empresser, 1
 Eagle, Aigle, m.
 Ear, Oreille, f.
 Earlier, adv. Plutôt
 Easy, adj. Facile, aisé
 Eat (to), Manger, 1
 Egg, Œuf, m.
 Eight, adj. Huit
 Eighteen, adj. Dix-huit
 Eighty, adj. Quatre-vingts
 Elapse (to), Passer, 1
 Eleven, adj. Onze
 Embark (to), S'embarquer, 1
 Employ (to), Employer, irr.
 Faire, irr.
 End, Fin, m.
 Enemy, Ennemi, m.
 Engagement (battle), action, f.
 England, Angleterre, f.
 English, adj. Anglais
 Engrave (to), Graver, 1
 Engraving, Gravure, f.
 Enjoy (to), Jouir, 2
 Enter (to), Entrer, 1
 Entertaining, adj. Amusant

Entirely, adv. Entièrement
 Erect (to), Batir, 2
 Establish (to), Etablir, 2
 Evening, Soir, m.
 Ever, adv. Toujours
 Every body, pron. Chacun
 Every one, pron. Tout le monde
 Example, Exemple, m.
 Exception, Exception, f.
 Exercise, Thème, m.
 Expect (to), Penser, 1
 Expend (to), Dépenser, 1
 Expense, Dépense, f.
 Expensive, adj. Couteux
 Explain (to), Expliquer, 1
 Express (to), Exprimer, 1
 Expression, Expression, f.

F.

Face, Visage, m.
 Facetious, adj. Plaisant
 Fail (to), Manquer, 1
 Faint (to), S'évanouir, 2
 Fair (to be), Il fait beau
 Faithful, adj. Fidèle
 Fall (to), Tomber, 1 [irr.
 Fall asleep (to), S'endormir, 2,
 Fall into a passion (to), S'em-
 porter
 Family, Famille, f.
 Fashion, Mode, f.
 Fatal, adj. Fatal
 Fatigue (to), Fatiguer, 1
 Fault, Faute, f.
 Favour, Grace, f.
 Fear (to), Craindre, irr.
 February, Février, m.
 Feel (to), Sentir, irr.
 Feminine, adj. Féminin
 Fetch (to), Chercher, 1
 Field, Camp, m.
 Fierce, adj. Furieux
 Fifteen, adj. Quinze
 Fifty, adj. Cinquante
 Fight (to), Combattre, irr.
 Filbert, Aveline, f.
 Find (to), Trouver, 1
 Fine, adj. Beau. See p. 2.
 Finger, Doigt, m.
 Finish (to), Finir, 2
 Fire, Feu, m.
 Fireman, Pompier, m.
 Fire-screen, Ecran, m.
 First, adj. Premier
 First (at), adv. D'abord
 Fish, Poisson, m.
 Five, adj. Cinq.
 Flatter (to), Flatter, 1
 Flour, Farine, f.
 Flower, Fleur, f.

Flute, Flûte, f.
 Fly (to), Fuir, irr.
 Fly away (to), S'envoler, 1
 Follow (to), Suivre, irr.
 Following, adj. Suivant
 Follows (it), Il s'en suit
 Foot, pied, m.
 For, con. Car } See Note 23.
 For, prep. Pour }
 Foreman, Contre maitre, m.
 Foresee (to), Pressentir, irr.
 Forget (to), Oublier, 1
 Fortify (to), Fortifier, 1
 Fortnight, Quinzaine, f.
 Fortunate, adj. Heureux
 Forty, adj. Quarante
 Four, adj. Quatre
 Fourteen, adj. Quatorze
 Fourth, adj. Quatrième
 Fracture, Fracture, f.
 Freezes (it), Il gèle
 Fresh, adj. Frais
 Friday, Vendredi, m.
 Friend, Ami, m.
 Frightful, adj. Epouvantable
 From, prep. De
 Fruit, Fruit, m.
 Full, adj. Plein
 Furnish (to), Fournir, 2
 Furniture, Meubles, m.
 Future, adj. Futur

G.

Garden, Jardin, m.
 Gardener, Jardinier, m.
 Garret, Grenier, m.
 Gate, Porte, f. [irr.
 Gather (to) Cueillir, Recueillir,
 Gender, Genre, m.
 General, adj. Général
 General, Général, m.
 Genitive, Génitif, m.
 Gentleman, Monsieur, m.
 Get (obtain), Obtenir, irr.
 Get off (come down), Descendre,
 4
 Ginger, Gingembre, m.
 Give (to) Donner, 1
 Glove, Gant, m.
 Go (to), Aller, irr. See n. 32 & 33
 Go away (to), S'en aller, irr.
 Go out, Sortir, Partir, irr.
 Go to bed (to), Se coucher, 1
 Gold, Or, m.
 Good, adj. Bon. See p. 2
 Goods, Marchandises, f.
 Govern (to), Régir, 2
 Governor, Gouverneur, m.
 Granary, Grenier, m.
 Grandfather, Grand père, m.

Grandmother, Grand'mère, f.
 Grass, Herbe, f.
 Grateful (to be), Avoir de la reconnaissance
 Great, adj. Grand
 Great coat, Redingote, f.
 Great deal, adv. Beaucoup
 Great part, Plupart, f.
 Greek, adj. Grec
 Grenadier, Grenadier, m.
 Grief, Chagrin, m.
 Grind (to), Broyer, l
 Groom, Palefrenier, m.
 Grotto, Grotte, f.
 Ground, Terre, f.
 Guard, Conducteur, m.
 Guide (to), Conduire, irr.

H.

Habit, Habitude, f.
 Hails (it), Il grêle
 Hair, Cheveu, m.
 Hall, Vestibule, m.
 Ham, Jambon, m.
 Hand, Main, f.
 Handsome, adj. Beau. See p. 2
 Hang (to), Pendre, l
 Happens (it), Il arrive
 Happiness, Bonheur, m.
 Happy, adj. Heureux
 Hardly, adv. à peine
 Hare, Lièvre, m.
 Harvest, Moisson, f.
 Hastily, adv. à la hâte
 Hat, Chapeau, m.
 Have (to), Avoir
 He, pron. Il
 Head, Tête, f.
 Hearsay (to), Oûir, irr.
 Heavy, adj. Pesant
 Henry, Henri, m.
 Here are, here is, Voici
 High, adj. haut
 His, pron. Le sien, son. See p. 5
 History, Histoire, f.
 Hog'shead, Barrique, f.
 Holiday, Congé, m.
 Honest, adj. Honnête
 Honey, Miel, m.
 Honorable, adj. Honorable
 Honour, Honneur, m.
 Hope (to), Espérer, l
 Horse, Cheval, m.
 Horseback, adv. à cheval
 Hot, adj. Chaud
 Hot (to be extremely), Mourir de chaud, irr.
 Hot (to be), Avoir chaud
 Hotel, Hôtel, m.
 House, Maison, f.

How? adv. Comment?
 How much, adv. Combien
 Hundred, adj. Cent. See p. 4
 Hundred weight, Quintal, m.
 Hunger (to starve with), Mourir de faim, irr.
 Hungry (to be), Avoir faim
 Hurt (to), Blessé, Se blesser, l
 Husband, Mari, m.
 Hyacinth, Hyacinthe, f.
 Hyphen, Tiret, m.

I.

I, pron. Je, moi. See page 4
 Idle, adj. Paresseux
 If ever so little, conj. Pour peu que
 Ignorant, adj. Ignorant
 Illness, Maladie, f.
 Immediate, adj. Immédiat
 Imperfect, adj. Imparfait. [99
 Impertinent, adj. Plaisant. See p.
 Impress (to), Graver, l
 Impudence, Impudence, f.
 In (Inside), prep. Dans. Seen. 55
 In (without article), prep. En
 In case that, conj. En cas que
 Inconvenient, adj. Embarrassant
 In decay, adj. Caduc
 Indeclinable, adj. Indéclinable
 Indicative, adj. Indicatif
 Indifferently, adv. Indifféremment
 Indies, Indes, f.
 Indisposed, adj. Indisposé
 Individual, Individu, m.
 Industrious, adj. Industriel
 Infamous, adj. Infame
 Information, Renseignement, m.
 Inkstand, Encrier, m.
 Inquisitive, adj. Curieux
 Insect, Insecte, m.
 Inside, Dedans, m.
 Instrument, Instrument, m.
 Insult (to), Insulter, l
 Intelligence, Nouvelles, f.
 Interrogative, adj. Interrogatif
 Intend (to), Avoir dessein de
 Intolerable, adj. Intolérable
 Introduce (to), Introduire, irr.
 Invariable, adj. Invariable
 Invariably, adv. Invariablement
 Invention, Invention, f.
 Italian, adj. Italien, ne
 Italy, Italie
 Its, pron. Le sien. See page 5

J.

January, Janvier, m.
 John, Jean, m.

July, Juillet, m.
June, Juin, m.
Just, adv. Un peu

K.

Keep (to), Garder, 1
Keep (to preserve), Conserver, 1
Kettle, Bouilloire, f.
Kill (to), Tuer, 1
Kind, Genre, m.
Kind, adj. Bon, ne, f.
Kindness, Bonté, f.
King, Roi, m.
Kitchen, Cuisine, f.
Knife, Couteau, m.
Knock (to), Frapper, 1
Know (to), Savoir, Connaître, irr. See note 22
Knowledge, Savoir, m.

L.

Lace, Dentelle, f.
Ladies (address), Mesdames, f.
Lady, Dame, f.
Language, Langue, f.
Last, adj. Dernier
Last (to), Durer, 1
Last night, adv. Hier soir
Late, adj. Tard
Lately, adv. Dernièrement
Latin, Latin, m.
Laugh (to), Rire, irr.
Laugh at (to), Se moquer, 1
Law, Droit, m.
Lawn, Gazon, m.
Lead, Plomb, m.
Learn (to), Enseigner, 1, Apprendre, irr.
Learned, adj. Savant, Instruit
Leave (to), Quitter, Abandonner, Laisser, 1
Leave by will (to), Léguer, 1
Leg, Jambe, f.
Lend (to), Prêter, 1
Length, Longueur, f.
Lesson, Leçon, f.
Letter, Lettre, f.
Let us suppose that, conj. Supposons que
Library, Bibliothèque, f.
Life, Vie, f.
Lightens (it), Il éclaire
Like, adj. Pareil
Like (to), Aimer, 1
Listen (to), Ecouter, 1
Little, adv. Un peu
Live (to), Vivre, irr.
Live in (to), Demeurer, 1
Lock, Serrure, f.
London, Londres

Look bad (to), Avoir mauvaise mine
Look well (to), Avoir bonne mine
Looking-glass, Miroir, m.
Lord, Seigneur, m.
Lose (to), Perdre, 4
Loss, Perte, f.
Love (to), Aimer, 1
Low, adj. Bas
Luggage, Bagage, m.

M.

Machine, Machine, f.
Mad, adj. Fou. See page 2
Magnificent, adj. Magnifique
Magnifying-glass, Microscop, m.
Make (to), Faire, irr.
Make haste (to), Se dépêcher, 1
Make master of (to), S'emparer, 1
Mammoth, Mammoth, m.
Man, Homme, m.
Manage (to), Conduire, irr.
Manifest (to), Manifester, 1
Manner, Manière, f.
Mansion, Château, m.
Manufacture (to), Fabriquer, 1
Marble, Marbre, m.
March, Mars, m.
March (to), Marcher, 1
Market-place, Place, f.
Mary, Marie, f.
Masculine, adj. Masculin
Mathematics, Mathématiques, m
May, Mai, m.
May (be able), Pouvoir, irr.
Mean (to), Vouloir, irr.
Meaning, Sens, m.
Mechanics, Mécaniques, f.
Melt (to), Fondre, 4
Mention (to), Declarer, 1
Merchant, Marchand, m.
Messenger, Messager, m.
Mild (to become), Adoucir, 2
Mile, Mille, m.
Milk, Lait, m.
Miller, Meunier, m.
Mine, pron. Le mien. See p. 5
Minute, adj. Menu
Minute, Minute, m.
Misconduct, Mauvaise conduite, f.
Miserable, adj. Miserable
Misfortune, Malheur, m.
Mistake (to), Se méprendre, irr
My, pron. Mon. See page 5
Mob, Populace, f.
Monday, Lundi, m.
Monkey, Singe, m.

Month, Mois, m.
 Monument, Monument, m.
 Mood, Mode, m.
 Moon, Lune, f.
 Morning, Matin, m. Matinée, f.
 Most, La plupart, f.
 Mother, Mère, f.
 Motion, Mouvement, m.
 Mow (to), Faucher, 1
 Much, adv. Beaucoup, Bien*
 Mulberry, Mûre, f.
 Museum, Musée, m.
 Mushroom, Champignon, m.
 Music, Musique, f.
 Music-book, Livre de Musique, m.
 Music master, Maître de musique, m.
 Muslin, Mousseline, f.
 Must, Il faut, irr. See note 27.
 Mysterious, adj. Mystérieux

N.

Name, Nom, m.
 Name (to) Nommer, 1
 Narrow, adj. Etroit
 Navy, Marine, f.
 Nearly, adv. Près
 Neat, adj. Propre
 Necessary (to be), Falloir, irr.
 Necklace, Collier, m.
 Nectarine, Brugnion, m.
 Need, Besoin, m.
 Negative, Négatif, m.
 Neglect, Négligence, f.
 Negligent, adj. Négligent
 Neighbour, Voisin, m.
 Neighbourhood, Voisinage, m.
 Neither, conj. Ni
 Nephew, Neveu, m.
 Never, adv. Ne jamais
 New, adj. Nouveau, Neuf
 Newspaper, Papier nouvelle, f.
 Next, adj. Prochain
 Next (day), Lendemain, m.
 Niece, Nièce, f.
 Night, Nuit, f.
 Nine, adj. Neuf
 Nineteen, adj. Dix-neuf
 Ninety, adj. Quatre vingt dix
 Nobody, Ne-personne
 Noise, Bruit, m.
 No more, Ne-plus
 None, pro. Aucun
 Nonsense, Galimatias, m.
 Noon, Midi, m.
 Nose, Nez, m.
 Not, Ne-pas
 Not at all, Ne-point
 Not but, Ne-que
 Nothing, Ne-rien

} See note 27

Not only, Ne-que
 November, Novembre, m.
 Now, adv. Maintenant
 Noun, Nom, m.
 Null, adj. Nul
 Number, Nombre, m.

O.

Oak, Chêne, m.
 Object, Objet, m.
 Obstinacy, Entêtement, m.
 Obstinate, adj. Entête
 Obtain (to), Obtenir, irr.
 October, Octobre, m.
 Of, prep. De
 Offend (to), Offenser, 1
 Offensive (to be), Offenser, 1
 Office, Charge, f.
 Often, adv. Souvent
 Oil, Huile, f. [Exception.
 Old, adj. Vieux. See page 2,
 Omit (to), Omettre, irr.
 On, adv. Dessus
 On, prep. (concerning), touchant
 On, prep. (upon), Sur
 One, Un-une
 Only, adv. Seulement
 Open (to), Ouvrir, irr.
 Oppression, Oppression, f.
 Opulent, adj. Opulent
 Or, conj. Ou
 Or, conj. Soit que
 Orange, Orange, f.
 Orator, Orateur, m.
 Order (to), Commander, 1
 Ordinal, adj. Ordinal
 Other, pron. Autrui
 Ought, Devoir, 3. See note 36
 Ounce, once, m.
 Our, pron. Notre
 Ours, pron. Le nôtre
 Outrage, Affront, m.
 Owe (to), Devoir, 3

P.

Pains (exertion), peine, f.
 Painting, Peinture, f.
 Paper, papier, m.
 Parasol, Parasol, m.
 Parcel, Balle, f.
 Pardon (to), Pardonner, 1
 Parish, Paroisse, f.
 Park, Parc, m.
 Parlour, Salle, f.
 Part, Partie, f.
 Particle, Particule, f.
 Participle, Participe, m.
 Pass (to), Passer, 1
 Passion, Passion, f.
 Passive, adj. Passif, f.

* Use *de* after *beaucoup* without the article, and *de* with the art. after *bien*.

- Pay again (to), Rendre, 4
 Peach, Pêche, f.
 Pen, Plume, f.
 Pencil, Crayon, m.
 Pen-knife, Canif, m.
 Pension, Pension, f.
 People, Gens, m.
 People(they), pron. On. Seen. 54
 Perceive (to), Apercevoir, 3
 Perish (to), Perir, 2
 Perpetual, adj. Perpétuel
 Perplexing, adj. Embrunillé
 Person (noun) Personne, f.
 Person (pronoun) Personne, m.
 Peter, Pierre, m.
 Pheasant, Faisan, m.
 Phrase, Phrase, f.
 Physician, Médecin, m.
 Pianoforte, Piano forté, m.
 Pinch (to), Gêner, 1
 Pint, Pinte, f.
 Pistol, Pistolet, m.
 Place, Place, f., Endroit, m.
 Place (to), Mettre, irr.
 Plague, Pestilence, f.
 Plan, Dessein, m.
 Plant (to), Planter, 1
 Play (Theatre), Spectacle, m.
 Play (sport), Jeu, m.
 Play (to), Jouer, 1
 Please (to), Plaire, irr.
 Pleasure, Plaisir, m.
 Plunder (to), Pillier, 1
 Plural, Pluriel, m.
 Pocket-book, Porte-feuille
 Poem, Poème, m.
 Polite, adj. Poli
 Point out (to), Indiquer, 1
 Polish (to), Polir, 2
 Poor, adj. Pauvre
 Popular, adj. Populaire
 Population, Population, f.
 Porter, Bière forte, f.
 Portfolio, Porte-feuille, m.
 Port-wine, Vin d'Oporto, m.
 Possessive, adj. Possessif
 Postman, Facteur, m.
 Postillion, Postillon, m.
 Post-office, Poste, f.
 Pound, Livre, f.
 Powerful, adj. Puissant
 Praise (to), Louer, 1
 Precede (to), Précéder, 1
 Prepare (to), Préparer, 1
 Preposition, Préposition, f.
 Prescribe (to), Préscrire, irr.
 Presence, Présence, m.
 Present, Don, m.
 Present, adj. Présent
 Presently, adv. Bientôt
 Preserve (to), Préserver, 1
 Presumption, Présomption, f.
 Pretend (to), Se piquer, 1
 Pretty, adj. Joli
 Prevail (to), Prévaloir, irr.
 Prevent (to), Empêcher, 1
 Pride, Orgueil, f.
 Principal, adj. Principal
 Printing, Imprimerie, f.
 Prisoner, Prisonnier, m.
 Prize, Prix, m.
 Prodigious, adj. Furieux
 Profession, Profession, f.
 Professor, Professeur, m.
 Profitable, adj. Profitable
 Promise (to), Promettre, irr.
 Pronoun, Pronom, m.
 Proper, adj. Convenable
 Property (effects), Effets, m.
 Proposal, Proposition, f.
 Protection, Protection, f.
 Proud, adj. Orgueilleux
 Prove (to), Prouver, 1
 Provide (to), Pourvoir, irr.
 Provided that, conj. } Moyen-
 } nant que :
 } pourvu que
 Province, Province, f.
 Prudent (to be), } Avoir de la
 } prudence
 Public, public, m.
 Public, adj. Public
 Pull down (to), Abattre, irr.
 Pupil, Elève, m.
 Purchase (to), Acheter
 Pursuit, Poursuite, f.
 Put (to), Mettre, irr.
 Put a question (to), Proposer, 1
 Put off (to), ôter, 1
 Put (to bed), Coucher, 1

 Q.
 Quantity, Quantité
 Quarrel (to), Se quereller. 1
 Quarter, Quart, m.
 Question, Question, f.
 Quicksilver, Vif argent, m.

 R.
 Rabbit, Lapin, m.
 Rail-road, Chemin de fer, m.
 Railroad (main,) Route principale du chemin de fer
 Rains (it), Il pleut, irr.
 Raspberry, Framboise, f.
 Reach (to), Atteindre, irr.
 Read (to), Lire, irr.
 Ready, adj. Prêt
 Reaper, Moissonneur, m.
 Rebuild (to), Rébâtir, 2

- Receive (to), Recevoir, 3
 Red, adj. Rouge
 Reflection, Reflexion, f.
 Refuse (to), Refuser, 1
 Regularly, adv. Régulièrement
 Rejoice (to), Se réjouir, 2
 Relate to (to), Avoir rapport à
 Relations, Parens, m.
 Relative, Relatif, m.
 Rely (to), Compter, 1
 Remain (to), Rester, 1 [irr.
 Remember (to) Se souvenir
Se ressouvenir }
 Render (to), Rendre, 4
 Repair (to), Refaire, irr.
 Repeatedly, adv. Souvent
 Repent (to), Se repentir, irr.
 Repetition, Répétition, f.
 Report, Bruit, m.
 Request (to), Prier de
 Require (to), Demander, 1
 Reserved (to be), Avoir de la
 reserve
 Residence, Résidence, f.
 Resolution, Résolution, f.
 Respectable, adj. Respectable
 Rest (to), Reposer. Se reposer, 1
 Retire (to), Se retirer, 1
 Retract (to), Se dédire, irr.
 Return, Retour, m.
 Return (to), Revenir, irr.
 Reward, Récompense, f.
 Reward (to), Récompenser, 1
 Rhenish wine, Vin de Rhin, m.
 Rib, Côte, f.
 Rich (to become), S'enrichir, 2
 Ride on horseback (to), Monter
 à cheval, 1
 Right, adv. Bien
 Right (to be), Avoir raison
 Ring, Bague, f.
 Ripe, adj. Mûr
 Rise (to), Se lever, 1
 Road, Chemin, m.
 Rob (to), Voler, 1
 Rolls, Petits pains, m.
 Roman, adj. Romain
 Room, Chambre, f.
 Round, Rond, m.
 Round, adv. à l'entour
 Ruffian, Brigand, m.
 Ruin, Ruine, f.
 Ruin (to), Ruiner, 1
 Ruin (a), Débris, m.
 Rule, Règle, f.
 Run (to), Courir, irr.
 Run away (to), S'enfuir, irr.
 S.
 Saddle (to), Seller, 1
 Sailor, Matelot, m.
 Saint, adj. Saint
 Salmon, Saumon, m.
 Saturday, Samedi, m.
 Saucer, Soucoupe, f.
 Scandalous, adj. Injurieux
 School, Ecole, f.
 Science, Science, f.
 Scissors, Ciseaux, m.
 Scoundrel, Faquin, m.
 Seal, Cachet, m.
 Sealing-wax, Cire à cacheter, f.
 Second, adj. Second
 See (to), Voir, irr.
 See again (to), Revoir, irr.
 Seems (it), Il semble. See p. 40
 Send (to), Envoyer, irr.
 Send back (to), Renvoyer, irr.
 Send for (to), Envoyer, chercher
 Sentence, Phrase, f.
 September, Septembre, m.
 Serious, adj. Sérieux
 Serve (to), Servir, irr.
 Set fire (to), Mettre le feu, irr.
 Settle an ac-) Regler, 1
 count (to) } Acquitter, 1
 Seven, adj. Sept
 Seventeen, adj. Dix-sept
 Seventy, adj. Soixante-dix
 Several, adj. Plusieurs
 Shake off (to), Secouer, 1
 Share in (to), Avoir part, à
 Shatter (to), Fracasser, 1
 Shawl, Châle
 She, pron. Elle
 Shelf, Tablette, f.
 Shell (of fish), Écaille, f.
 Shelter, Asile, f.
 Shew (to), Montrer, 1
 Shine (moon), Il fait claire de
 lune
 Shilling, Chelin, m.
 Ship, Vaisseau, m.
 Shoe, Soulier, m.
 Shop, Boutique, f.
 Shoulder, Epaule, f.
 Shut (to), Fermer, 1
 Siberia, La Sibérie, f.
 Side, Coté, m.
 Sight, Vue, m.
 Signify (to), Signifier, 1
 Silver, Argent
 Silversmith, Orfèvre, m.
 Since, adv. Depuis, quand
 Sincere, adj. Franc
 Singular, Singulier, m.
 Sir, Monsieur, m.
 Sirloin, Alôyan, m.

Sister, Sœur, f.
 Sit down (to), S'asseoir, irr.
 Situation, Situation, f.
 Six, adj. Six
 Sixteen, adj. Seize
 Sixty, adj. Soixante
 Size, Grandeur, f.
 Skate (to), Patiner, l.
 Skeleton, Squelette, m.
 Skilled, adj. Expert, Savant.
 Skirmish, Escaramouche, f.
 Slab, Tablette, f.
 Slavery, Esclavage, m.
 Sleep, Dormir, irr. Coucher, l.
 Sleep (pass the night), Passer la nuit
 Slippers, Pantoufles, f.
 Small, adj. Petit
 Snipe, Bécassine, f.
 Snow, Neige, f.
 Snows (it), Il neige
 Snuff-box, Tabatière, f.
 Snuffers, Mouchettes, f.
 So if, conj. Moyennant que
 So much, conj. Aussi
 So soon, adv. Aussitôt
 So soon as, adv. Aussitôt que
 Soft, adj. Mou
 Soldier, Soldat, m.
 Solicitor, Procureur, m.
 Somebody, Quelqu'un, pron.
 Something, Quelque chose, m.
 Sometimes, adv. Quelquefois
 Somewhat, adv. Un peu
 Somewhat, Quelque chose
 Son, Fils, m.
 Soon, adv. Bientôt
 Sorry, adj. Fâché
 Sorry (to be), Avoir du chagrin
 Soul, Âme, f.
 Sow (to), Semer
 Spain, Espagne, f.
 Speak (to), Parler, l.
 Speculation, Speculation, f.
 Spectacles, Lunettes, f.
 Spill (to), Répandre, irr.
 Spire, Clocher, m.
 Splendid, adj. Splendide
 Spoil (to), Gâter, l.
 Spring, Printemps, m.
 Start (to), Partir, irr.
 State, Etat, m.
 Stage coach, Diligence, f.
 Statue, Statue, f.
 Stephen, Etienne, m.
 Stockings, Bas, m.
 Stoop (to), Se baisser, l.
 Stop (to), Arrêter, l.
 Storm, Tempête, f.
 Stranger, Etranger, m.

Strawberry, Fraise, f.
 Street, Rue, f.
 Strike, Frapper, l.
 Strong, adj. Fort
 Struggle (to), Se débattre, irr.
 Studious, adj. Studieux
 Study, Cabinet, m., Etude, f.
 Study (to), Etudier, l.
 Stupidity, Bêtise, f.
 Subject, adj. Sujet
 Subject, Sujet, m.
 Subjunctive, Subjonctif, m.
 Submit (to), Se soumettre, irr.
 Subscribe (to), Se souscrire, irr.
 Success, Succès, m.
 Such, pron., Tel, ad.
 Sudden, adj. Soudain
 Suffer (to), Souffrir, irr.
 Sugar, Sucre, m.
 Summer, Eté, m.
 Sunday, Dimanche, m.
 Sure, adj. Sûr
 Surgeon, Chirurgien, m.
 Surprise (to), Surprendre, irr.
 Sweden, La Suède, f.
 Sweep (to), Balayer, l.

T.

Table, Table, f.
 Tablecloth, Nappe, f.
 Take (to), Prendre, irr.
 Take away (to), Oter, l.
 Tall, adj. Grand
 Talented, adj. Savant
 Tea, Thé, m.
 Teach (to), Enseigner, l.
 Teapot, Théière, f.
 Teaspoon, Cuiller à Café, f.
 Teatray, Plateau, m.
 Tear (to), Dechirer, l.
 Technical, adj. Technique
 Telemachus, Télémaque, m.
 Telescope, Telescop, m.
 Tell (to), Dire, irr.
 Ten, adj. Dix
 Tender, adj. Tendre
 Term (word), Mot, m.
 Tense, Temps, m.
 Thames, Tamise, f.
 Than, conj. Que
 That, conj. Afin que
 That, pron. Ce, cet
 Thank (you), Merci
 The, art. Le, la, &c.
 Theatre, Théâtre, m.
 Theft, Larcin, m.
 Their, pron. Leur
 Theirs, pron. Le leur
 There, adv. Là
 There (to a place), adv. Ț.

There are } Voila, Il y a.
 There is }
 They, ind. pron. On
 Thing, Chose, f.
 Think (to), Penser, l.
 Third, adj. Troisième
 Thirsty (to be), Avoir soif
 Thirsty (to be extremely),
 Mourir de soif
 Thirteen, adj. Treize
 Thirty, adj. Trente
 This, pron. Ce, cet
 Though, See Although
 Thousand, adj. Mille
 Three, adj. Trois
 Throw away (to), Jeter, l.
 Thunder, Tonnerre, m.
 Thunders (it), Il tonne
 Thursday, Jeudi, m.
 Thus, adv. Ainsi
 Ticket, Billet, Cachet, m.
 Tiger, Tigre, m.
 Time, Temps, m.
 Tire (to), Fatiguer, l.
 To, prep. à
 To-day, adv. Aujourd'hui
 Together, adv. Ensemble
 Tolerably, adv. Passablement
 To-morrow, adv. Demain
 Tongue, Langue, f.
 Too, adv. Trop
 Too late, adv. Trop tard
 Toothache (to have), Avoir
 mal aux dents
 Top, Haut, m.
 Towards, prep. vers.
 Town, Ville, f.
 Townhall, Hôtel de ville, f. m.
 Trade, Commerce, m.
 Transact (to), Conduire, irr.
 Translate (to), Traduire, irr.
 Translation, Traduction, f.
 Travel (book), Voyage, m.
 Travelling carriage, Berline, f.
 Tree, Arbre, m.
 Trifle, Bagatelle, f.
 Trinket, Colifichet, f.
 Troop, Troupe, f.
 Trunk, Malle, f.
 Trust (to), Se fier, l.
 Tuesday, Mardi, m.
 Tune (to), Accorder, l.
 Tusk, Défense, f.
 Turbot, Turbot, m.
 Twelve, adj. Douze
 Twenty, adj. Vingt
 Twice, adv. Deux fois
 Two, adj. Deux
 Tyrant, Tyran, m.

U.

Umbrella, Parapluie, m.
 Unable (to be), Ne pouvoir pas
 Uncle, Oncle, m.
 Under, prep. sous.
 Undoubtedly, adv. Sans doute
 Understand (to), Comprendre,
 irr.
 Unfortunate, adj. Malheureux
 Undress (to), Dénhabiller, l.
 Ungrateful, adj. Ingrat
 Unhappy, adj. Malheureux
 Unless, conj. Moins que
 Until, conj. Jusqu'à
 Upright, adj. Hounête
 Use (to), Faire usage de, irr.
 Used (to be), Avoir coutume de
 Useful, adj. Utile
 Useless, adj. Inutile

V.

Valiantly, adv. Vaillamment
 Vanquish (to), Vaincre, irr.
 Valuable, adj. Précieux
 Velvet, Velours, m.
 Verb, Verbe, m.
 Very, adv. très
 Very much, adv. Beaucoup
 Very soon, Bien vite
 Very well, Très bien
 Victuals, Vivres, m.
 Village, Village, m.
 Vinegar, Vinaigre, m.
 Violent, adj. Violent
 Virtuous, adj. Vertueux
 Visible, adj. Visible
 Volume, Volume, m.
 Voice, Voix, f.

W.

Wafers, Pains à cacheter, m.
 Wait (to), Attendre, irr.
 Walk (to), Se promener, l.
 Walk, Promenade, allée, f.
 Want (to), Demander, l.
 Want (to have need), Avoir
 besoin de. See page 93.
 War, Guerre, f.
 Warehouse, Magasin, m.
 Warn (to), Avertir, 2.
 Wash (to), Se laver, l.
 Watch, Montre, f.
 Watchman, Garde de nuit
 Water, Eau, f.
 We, indef. pron. On
 Wealth, Richesses, f.
 Wednesday, Mercredi, m.
 Week, Semaine, f.
 Weigh (to), Peser
 Welcome (to be), Accueillir, irr.

Well, Puits, m.
 Well, Eh bien, interj.
 What, pron. Quoi
 Wheat, Froment, m.
 Whence, adv. D' où
 Where, adv. Où
 Where (from), adv. D' où
 Whether, conj. Soit que
 White, adj. Blanc
 Who, rel. pron. Qui
 Whoever, qui que ce soit
 Why ! conj. Pourquoi ?
 Wide, adj. Large
 William, Ouillaume, m.
 Window, Fenêtre, f.
 Windy (to be), Il fait du vent
 Wine, Vin, m.
 Winter, Hiver, m.
 Wise, adj. Sage
 Wish, Souhait, m.
 Wish (to), Souhaiter, l. Vouloir, irr.
 Without (that), Sans que
 With, prep. Avec
 Wit, Esprit, m.
 Woman, Femme, f.
 Wonder (to), S' étonner, l.
 Wood, Bois, m.

Word, Mot, m.
 Work, Travail, m.
 Workman, Ouvrier, m.
 World, Monde, m.
 Worth (to be), Valoir, irr.
 Worthy, Digne, adj.
 Write (to), Écrire, irr.
 Write again (to), Récrire, irr.
 Wrong (to be), Avoir tort. See page 92.

Y.

Yard, Cour, m.
 Year, An, m. Année, f.
 Yes, adv. Oui
 Yesterday, adv. hier
 Yesterday night, Hier soir
 Yet (at present), Encore, adv.
 Yet (however), adv. Cependant
 Young, adj. Jeune
 Your, pron. Votre
 Yours, pron. Le vôtre

Z.

Zeal, Zèle, m.
 Zoological, Gardens, Jardin des plantes

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